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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

[SIXPENCE. | SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NAPOLEONIC IDEA IN FRANCE.

The great struggle which is to render the year 1852 a memorable one in English history has been adjourned until the money business of the nation shall have been transacted. The adjournment seems to give satisfaction to Parliament—if we may judge from the spirit of acquiescence that has been manifested by Lord John Russell and the other leaders of the Opposition. Out of doors there is, at the same time, a comparative lull in politics. Though the combatants are preparing for the inevitable encounter, and "Bread-tax" and "Anti-Bread-tax" are marshalling their orces, the attention of the public is no longer as exclusively devoted to the one theme as it was a week ago. We can look abroad as well as at home; and, not indifferent to the fate of our nearest neighbour, who sits upon a powder-barrel, smoking his cigar, we look over the Channel to survey the position and enumerate the deeds of the Autocrat of France.

And certainly the spectacle is one that has its attractions. When a great fire is raging in a parish, all the neighbours get out of bed to look at it. There is a fascination about a mighty mischief, which to most minds is irresistible. The sight may be painful, the certain catastrophe may be terrible; we may even feel inclined to shut our eyes, but we are compelled to gaze and to wonder. Human nature loves the tragic. It is always interested in watching the progress of a great drama, whether it be real or fictitious. It does not signify whether the hero of it be a Macbeth or a Louis Napoleon, an Iago or a Persigny; the fascination is felt, and the spectators are absorbed with the spectacle.

It is but two weeks since we last recapitulated the deeds of the French President, and expressed the difficulty that even wonder had in keeping pace with him. Since that time he has continued his course at an accelerated rate. He has heaped decree upon decree with a rapidity which is sufficient to take away one's breath. Each decree is so much more marvellous than its predecessor, that Incredulity cries "What next?" and dares him, but in vain, to proceed further.

"The Gauls, when I have conquered them, will be a fine booty," said the Emperor Nero; "but, in the meantime, I will seize the estate of Galba." The President, having both conquered the Gauls and seized the estate of Galba, has followed up his deeds by depriving of his confidence those among his former associates in the subjugation of France, who, like M. de Morny, had the honesty to stop short at the spoliation of the House of Orleans; and of their liberty, those who, not being his associates, had the courage, like M. Bocher, to protest against the wrong. Though virtually acquitted by one tribunal, M. Bocher has been put upon his trial a second time for distributing a legal document in defence of the property of which he was the trustee and the administrator, and has been condemned by judges, coerced for the purpose, to one month's imprisonment. That he is not on his way to the pestilential marshes of Cayenne, is the most surprising part of this surprising business. This, however, is but a small portion of the President's deeds during the fortnight. We have to add to the number four or five others of a far more sweeping character. Nothing escapes the Argus eyes of the modern Bonaparte—nothing is

too small or too large for the hands of Briareus. He has announced his determination to remove from the magistracy every judge who shall not carry out the Napoleonic idea of jurisprudence, and convict such prisoners, we will not say such

delinquents, as he pleases—for delinquency and imprisonment by no means go together

HIS HIGHNESS ABBAS PACHA, VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE RAILWAY WORKS IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in France. In addition to this, he has removed, or is about to remove, all public teachers, except the clergy—who on their part are by no means inclined to assume the responsibility he would throw upon them. He has also determined to purge the French Academy of the troublesome philosophy and intellect that adorn that illustrious body, and has made a beginning with M, Villemain and M. Cousin, who are no longer to be permitted to lecture, for fear that the Napo'e mic idea should not be sufficiently insisted upon in their invaluable lucubrations.

There was a time in France when such doings would have protyphogus a Mongrephy. but they are perfected with

There was a time in France when such doings would have overthrown a Monarchy; but they are performed with apparent safety by the marvellous man, the "centaure impetueux" who now holds the reins of power, and governs the wild horse of democracy with such consummate equestrianism. But astounding as these proceedings are, they have been thrown into the shade by the bold feat of the conversion by a simple decree of the Five per Cents—a measure which the Government of Louis Philippe was afraid to attempt. Louis Napoleon, however, has done it;—we will not say successfully, for the result remains to be ascertained. There has been a run upon the public treasury by creditors who wish to receive back their investments at par; and the Emperor of Russia may yet do much to impede the operation, if he should refuse to accept four-and ato impede the operation, if he should refuse to accept four-and a-half per cent. for the fifty millions of francs which he invested some years ago in this stock, and insist, like a multitude of smaller creditors, on reimbursement at par. Should the operation be successful, the Napoleonic idea is, that it will effect a saving of 18,000,000 francs, or £720,000 per annum; but, as it appears that all or nearly all of the hospitals and other charitable institutions in Paris ar throughout France have invested most of their property in this stock and hold one-third of the whole amount, it has been resolved on second thoughts, not to deprive them of a fourth of their income, but to make up the difference to them out of the general taxes. This is mere hocus-pocus, and will materially reduce the amount of the alleged economy to the public. But, whatever may be the result, whether for good or for evil, the act or the attempt will remain a significant proof of the power and the daring of the

Yet, large as the measure is, it is as nothing in comparison with the Napoleonic Budget, which has just been promulgated. In the days (not very remote) when France enjoyed some degree of liberty, the Budget was the most important State business of the year. Every item in it was explained and justified by a responsible Minister, examined in the great Council of the nation, and only suffered to become law after the fullest publicity and the most satisfactory investigation. But Louis Napoleon will tolerate no such proceedings. His Budget is as arbitrary as his coup d'état, and springs, like Minerva, armed and fully prepared to do its work, from the head of the astonishing Jupiter of the Elysée. The Legislative Assembly, when dismissed on the 2d of December by the dragoons of General St. Arnaud, had already received a budget, presented by M. de Germiny, a responsible Minister. Louis Napoleon, without reason assigned, has increased the amount of the Endert by 6 for four willings of freezes and by his decount. Louis Napoleon, without reason assigned, has increased the amount of that Budget by fifty-four millions of francs; and by his decree, as if in mockery of the Senate and the Legislative Body, which are in a few days hence to assemble, has declared this unexamined and undiscussed Budget to be the law of the land. He has increased the expenses of the war department by twenty-five millions of francs, of the police department by about four millions, of the navy by five millions, and of other departments in a similar manner, and all without the slightest explanation. He has, however, reserved one task for the sham Legislature. He has generously allowed them to debate with closed doors upon the amount of his own "dotation." No doubt they will grant him an Imperial revenue, inasmuch as he who made can unmake them, and as the greater portion of them are dependent can unmake them, and as the greater portion of them are dependent upon him, not only for their honours, but for their dinners.

Another fiscal measure—we will not say the last or the least of

those which are to spring from the fertile brain of this marvellous legislator—is one for the consolidation of all the insurance companies in the hands of the Government. Whether the shareholders are to receive compensation, or whether the act is simply to be one of spoliation, remains to be seen. Europe may well ask, "What next?" and pause with wonder until the great man shall reply.

And what is the social state of France in other respects? A

reign of terror, if ever there was one. It has oozed out that the expense of conveying prisoners to Cayenne and elsewhere has already exceeded the enormous sum of thirty millions of francs. "Thousands of persons," says the able and fearless correspondent of the Monning Chronicle in Paris, "have recently been condemned to transportation to Cayenne, Lambessa, and Algeria. We almost every day find accounts in the papers of huge convoys of those prisoners proceeding to the different seaports on their way to their banishment. 279 condamnés, from the departments of the Vary Varialese, and the Republic of Rhope were substrictly as beard the Vaucluse, and the Bouches du Rhone, were embarked on board the Solon, at Marseilles, on the 1st of March, for Algeria; 298 condamnés, from the Herault and Basses-Alpes, arrived at Algiers on the 4th, in the Labrador, where they joined another convoy of 133, who had preceded them; 496 condamnés arrived at Havre on the 8th of March, and among these were eleven persons who had sth of March, and among these were eleven persons who had been arrested on the previous day only (the 7th), and who were sent off without trial, and without even any known reason; 260 condamnés, from the neighbourhood of Bourges and Nevers, were brought on the 14th from Orleans to the fort of Bicetre; and on the night of the 17th instant 300 of these unfortunates were sent off from the fort of Ivry, in the outskirts of Paris, for Havre, on their way to Cayenne. Another similar convoy passed through Paris on the 18th with 338 individuals, all condemned to perpetual banishment to the penitentiary establishment of Lambessa. These unhappy victims were all from the department of the Nièvre, and among them were M. Lenoir, the late of Lambessa. These unhappy victims were all from the department of the Nièvre, and among them were M. Lenoir, the late assistant mayor of Clamecy; and M. Moreau, an advocate at the bar of that place. Many other instances are known in which persons in respectable stations in life have been arrested in the streets for no known reason, and have been carried from prison to prison till their friends have best sight? till their friends have lost sight of them. Where they are now—whether in France, in Algeria, or on their way to Cayenne—no one can tell, for the authorities will say nothing. All that can certainly be said is, that if alive they cannot communicate with their

The President, however, keeps his coolness. He is as immovable as fate. His pitiless "system" carries him away, and he is as blind to consequences as he is deaf to remonstrances. There is a grandeur of tyranny about him which is without parallel in modern But how long will the French endure such a system? and do not the fervid words of the poet of 1830 well describe the state of France in 1852?

> Paris n'est maintenant qu'une sentine impure, Un égout sordide et boueux; Ot mille noirs courans de limon et d'ordure, Viennent trainer leurs flots honteux. Un tandis regorgeant de faquins sans courage, D'effrontés coureurs de salons; Qui vont de porte en porte et d'étage en étage, Geusant quelques bouts de galons. Paris n'est maintenant qu'une sentine impure,

The description is not a flattering one; but we fear, that, apt as it was when first penned, it is still more applicable now. Were it NEWSPAPE Rnot true, Louis Napoleon could not do as he has done.

Amongst the cargo of the Bentinck, which left Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, was specie to the value of £182,000; viz. £80,000 for Egypt, and £102,000 for the India and China ports.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness Abbas Pacha, present Viceroy of Egypt, only son of Toussoun Pacha, and grandson of the late Mehemet Ali, was born at Jedda, in the Hedjas, in the month of Siffu, 1229 (A.D. 1813), and is consequently now in his thirty-ninth year. At the age of eighteen consequently now in his thirty-ninth year. At the age of eighteen months he was brought to Egypt; six months after which he lost his father, who died at Cairo of plague during the sadly memorable visitation of 1815. Until he had attained his seventh year, the child was brought up and acquired the rudiments of an ordinary education in the harem of his mother; when, in consideration of the character and services of his father, he was made a Pacha of two tails by order of the Sultan Mahmoud. At eight years of age, he was sent to the College of Aboo-Zübel, and subsequently to that of Kaukab, where he received a liberal instruction in the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages (with all of which he is critically familiar), and also in mathematics and military engineering. At the age of fifteen he was removed from collegiate studies, and appointed by Mehemet Ali to the confidential office of provincial inspector, which post he usefully occupied for a period of three years. At this time the expedition had been sent against Syria, and Abbas was named to the command of the cavalry division of the three years. At this time the expedition had been sent against Syria, and Abbas was named to the command of the cavalry division of the Egyptian army under Ahmed Pacha Manickli. His services and activity there were honourably mentioned on three or four occasions in the published gazette. The fatigues of incessant exposure and unhealthy bivouacs brought on an attack of intermittent fever, which necessitated his return to Alexandria. On his arrival Mehemet Ali refused to permit him to rejoin the army, as he required the services at home of confidential men; and Abbas Pacha received the appointment of Governor of the Gharbiah district. After two years he was named Inspector-General of the Provinces; and, during the year in which the great fire occurred at Cairo, he succeeded to the im-

ceived the appointment of Governor of the Gharbiah district. After two years he was named Inspector-General of the Provinces; and, during the year in which the great fire occurred at Cairo, he succeeded to the important and responsible offices of Khahir, or Chief Minister, and President of the Council at Cairo. During his occupation of these posts—for a period of more than eight years—he acquired general respect, both with the natives and European Consuls.

On the accession of his uncle, Ibrahim Pacha, Abbas lost favour, in consequence of his vindication of certain of the members of Mehemet Ali's family; and he determined on a pilgrimage to the Hedjas, whither he proceeded on the 16th zilcade, 1267. He had been there only thirty-eight days, when intelligence of his uncle's death reached him, and he was enjoined to return to Egypt without delay, to assume the succession. He was duly recognised by the foreign Consuls as the legitimate successor, under the hereditary settlement of the year 1841; and proceeded soon after to Constantinople, where he was well received by the Sultan, and duly invested with viceregal authority in Egypt. On his return (20th November, 1848) he set about the adoption of a novel line of policy. He eschewed the old system of his predecessors, of frittering away the resources and labour of the country in uscless armaments, costly and unprofitable public works, and a weak attempt to maintain European manufacturing establishments. He directed the attention by his people towards agricultural industry, released them from the pressure of severe taxation, and removed, as far as possible, all restrictions on free internal trade. The effect of these measures is now beginning to manifest itself in the increased wealth of the country, the increasing productions, and in the existence of a spirit of enterprise unknown before. The removal of the odious poll-tax reduced the people's burthens and the Pacha's income by the large annual sum of £530,000; yet, we believe, in spite of this, from a better system

To carry out his plans he had serious difficulties to encounter. He found in office a cabal of men hostile to all departure from a system of things that enabled them to enrich themselves by means of peculation and corruption. But, bringing a thorough practical knowledge of the popular wants to bear on the government of the people, he determined at once to grapple with the difficulty, and he dismissed all those among the public employés in whose fidelity he could not place the necessary confidence, and replaced them by tried, and certainly, as events have since proved, more trustwerthy and respectable men. While he thus benefited his country, he had the misfortune to raise up against him at Constantinople, whither all those men repaired, a powerful and hostile party, by which he has been since grievously harassed. They have had influence enough to seduce several members of his family from their duty and allegiance to him; and their familiarity with the resources of Egypt has lately been taken advantage of by the Vizier of Turkey to concoct a system of judicial and administrative reform, which, under the most specious pretexts for the improvement of the local government, is designed to subvert the authority and independence of the Pacha; promote disorder among the people, and so enable its rapacious projectors to aim a blow at the existing dynasty, and supply a long envied field of patronage to the cupidity of Constantinople adventurers and courtiers.

The Pacha has always shown the utmost anxiety to promote the in-

and courtiers.

The Pacha has always shown the utmost anxiety to promote the interests of the Anglo-Indian transit. He has spent £70,000 in making a carriage-road across the desert to Suez; he has expended large sums in improving the Nile navigation; and he has now undertaken, at the probable cost of a million sterling, the construction of a railroad from

Alexandria to Cairo.

In private life the Pacha is distinguished for his generous remem-In private life the Pacha is distinguished for his generous remembrance of services rendered during his comparative adversity, and by many other good qualities of heart; but he is by no means free from weakness of character. Contact with the world has greatly contributed to expand the resources of his intellect, and improve the better qualities of his mind. He has been generally misunderstood, and faults and vices have been attributed to him which are libellous and unjust. He is found of out-of-door sports, and has one of the most valuable and He is fond of out-of-door ports, and has one of the most valuable and extensive collection of horses and dogs ex sting. He often joins in the gazelle chase and in boar hunting, in both of which he exhibits extra-

dazere chase and in boar-handing, in both of which he exhibits extraordinary skill and activity.

He is much and affectionately attached to his family, and has recently
placed his sons under the tuition of an English gentleman engaged for
the purpose, and is generally encouraging the study of our language
about his Court. His predilections are decidedly English, and he seems
to understand the national character much better than it generally is
amongst Orientals, with whom the bland and courteous manners of the
French commonly reveal

French commonly prevail.

It will be seen, by reference to our Parliamentary report, that the question between the Pacha and the Sultan was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

The accompanying Portrait is from a clever lithograph lately executed by a French artist.

RAILWAY WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The railway works referred to in the preceding memoir are now progressing rapidly. The portion of the line between the city of Alexandria and the Nile will, it is heped, be completed in less than eighteen months, which will be a great boon to the "overland" traveller, the canal being the present mode of transit, and the most disagreeable and tedious part of the route.

The superintending engineers occupy offices adjoining the Shuna, or Government grain-stores, on the Western Harbour outside the city.

Part of the stores have been pulled down, and the embankment and pier for the Railway are already commenced. The works present a busy scene of men, women, and boys at work. The engineers seem pleased with the Arabs as labourers: the latter are, generally speaking, pretty well clade to Alexandria. well clad at Alexandria

Near the village of Aboo-homis, twenty-five miles from Alexandria, five miles of the earthwork of the Railway are completed. 5000 men are employed on the works, and many more are soon to be added.

A return to the House of Commons was printed on Saturday, showing the loans made for public works and the interest charged. Various loans have been made in Great Britain—255 for churches and chapels, and 799 for Poor-law union workhouses. In Ireland £1,420,780 was advanced for Poor-law union workhouses. In Ireland £1,420,780 was advanced for Poor-law union workhouses, &c., and no interest chargeable thereon for at least 10 years. The intere t charged is regulated from 5 per cent. to £3 os. 10d. per cent.

At a vestry meeting specially convened, held on Saturday last, in the New Vestry Hall, King's-road, St. Pancras, Thomas E. Baker, sen., churchwarden, in the chair, the following restriction was passed:—"That the vestry, condemning the principle of centralisation, pledges itself to use its best emdeavours to put an end to this great evil in all its forms, and undertake to support a full and fair competition, more particularly in obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water."

On Saturday, Mr. E. J. Chance, the senior surgeon of the City Orthopoxic Hospital, Hatton-garden, gave the second of a series of lectures on the various deformities to which the human frame is liable in childhood; and, in couclusion, introduced a most interesting-locking Jemale child, who had a species of hands in the place of feet, the toes or fingers, of which there were six on each limb turning downwards towards the heel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA. (From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 25, 1852. We have been living here for the last three weeks, or something more under the cloudless sky and balmy temperature of a Neapolitan spring; such weather has not, indeed, been remembered for years at this generally ungenial season, attracting crowds of pedestrians to every public promenade, and bringing equipages without number to the Boulevards and Champs Elysées, some of them almost vieing with those exquisite turn-outs which astonish every foreigner on his first visit to Hyde-park on a fine afternoon during the height of the London season. On last Thursday, the Mi-caréme, when Lent is interrupted for twenty-four hours by the return of all the follies of the Carnival, the display of horses, vehicles, and toilettes was particularly grand, the scene being additionally animated by carnavalesque cavalicades and processions, and coachfuls of well-dressed masks. The clothes-shop of the Prophète, for instance, advertised its wares after this fashion, in a style that would make the establishment of "Moses and Sons" pale with envy—the equestrian troupe of the Circus being all costumed in the guise of the dramatis personae in Meyerbeer's opera, while the trappings of the horses and the gleaming banners proclaimed to the world the unapproachable elegance of the cut and the cheapness, above all, that are to be found at the Prophète. But when was merit known to exist without exciting envy? Close upon the traces of Le Prophète followed an immense chariot, accompanied by a cavalicade comprising a collection of nearly all the costumes under the sun, and divulging to the public the important fact that a fival establishment was immediately al out to open, which, under the name of Le Pala's de Cristal, is to exterminate all competition. In the evening, by an innovation which is in fact nothing but the revival of an ancient custom, a portion of these advertsing masks continued to perambulate the city with lighted torches, which produced a novel and curious effect.

We have had during the week a host of balls, official and non-official. Among the former, the most selendid was that of the Minister of Police, where, for an official returnon, the company was singularly select. It was remarked that not one of the new uniforms was to be se rally ungenial season, attracting crowds of pedestrians to every public promenade, and bringing equipages without number to the Boulevards

uniforms, but the great majority even of the official personages were in mufti.

M. Alexandre Dumas' fils, who, it may be remembered, made a very successful debat here at the Vaudeville, with "La Dame aux Camellias," is at present engaged on a book, which, whatever may be its faults, will at least possess the merit of originality. The character of Werther and Charlotte, Paul and Virginie, and Manon Lescaut, with the Chevalier Desgrieux, are to be introduced in one novel. Its title is to be "Le Regent Mustel;" and, notwithstanding the bizarrerie of the plan, report describes it as replete with interest.

The jury for the examination of the pictures sent in for the annua exhibition at the Palais Royal are, it appears, exercising their functions with inordinate severity; hence no little apprehension among the candidates for exhibition. In 1848, and ever since, the jury, elected by the artistes themselves, have indiscriminately admitted all the works sent in, good, bad, and indifferent, the two latter categories prevailing in immense majority against the former. The effect of this injudicious indulgence was, that many of our great artists—the Scheffers, for instance—positively refused to exhibit any of their works. This year, however, the "gentlemen of the jury" have, instead of standing in medias res, gone to the opposite extreme: it is reported, for example, that in one single day four hundred pictures were examined, and only thirty-seven judged worthy of admission; and it is besides affirmed that of three thousand five hundred pictures were examined, and only thirty-seven judged worthy of admission; and it is besides affirmed that of three thousand five hundred pictures sent in, only one thousand are to be admitted. Prizes are to be awarded to the artists at the close of the exhibition, the principal prize being a medal worth £160, with 47 other medals of from £60 to £10 in value: the total sum expended in these rewards is estimated at somewhat under £1100.

Great activity now exists in the ateliers of many of o

What under £1100.

Great activity now exists in the ateliers of many of our best sculptors, several statues having been ordered for the church Ste. Clotilde. One of them, "St. Cloud," by M. Dantan, the model of which has been on view at his atelier, seems worthy of the former works of that well-known artist. known artist.

The meeting of the marionnette Parliament on Monday next, the 29th instant, is preceded by an "organic decree" this week from the "Prince President," which gives the comble to all the previous acts of autocratic legislation that have characterised the rule of Louis Napoleon since the coup d'état of December 2. This voluminous document consists prircipally of a body of standing orders and rules for the management and conduct of business in the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislutive Body, and thus deprives those mock deliberative assembles of the last shadow of intrinsic power which it might be supposed that they would possess, in common with all societies or bodies of any kind whatever, viz. that of framing their own internal regulations of proceeding. The decree also prescribes the relations of these bodies respectively towards each other and towards the President, from which it appears that the Council of State ranks the first of the three—a matter which has caused considerable mortification to the Senators. Amongst the main provisions, it is decreed that every proposition to modify the Constitution must receive the signatures of ten Senators before it can be brought forward. Each Senator has the privilege of presenting to the President the basis of a bill.

The Senate can propose no amendment to bills. The vote of the Chamber is void unless half the members are present. No senatus-consultum can be debated unless three out of five bureaux have voted for

tum can be debated unless three out of five bureaux have voted for the prise or consideration.

With respect to the Legislative Body, it is decreed that they cannot reject a bill without discussing all its articles separately. The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorisation of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500f. to 5000f. against printers, and 5f. to 500f. against distributors. Under this article there will be no impediment whatever to giving extended publicity to the arguments of a servile majority; while a speech which may contain a triumphant refutation of those arguments can be completely suppressed. By another tation of those arguments can be completely suppressed. By another article, a deputy who does not take the oath within a fortnight from the verification of his election losea his seat. The severest penalty applied to a deputy is fifteen days' exclusion. The salary of the President of

the Assembly is 100,000f.

The form of oath to be taken by all three bodies to the President of Republic is as follows :- " I swear obedience to the Constitution, and

the Republicis as follows:—"I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

The place of meeting for this sham Legislature on the first day of its existence is to be within the Palace of the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals. There the President of the Republic, surrounded by his aides-de-camp, his orderly officers, the Ministers, and the members of the Council of State, will take his station on a raised platform; and opposite to him will be, on one side the Senate, and on the other the Legislative Body. The President will deliver a speech. The form of oath will then be read, and each member of the Senate and Legislative Corps, on his name being called over, will repeat, from his place, the words "Je le jure." The clergy, the magistracy, and the diplomatic body will be represented at the solemnity. A small number of places will be reserved on the occasion in an upper gallery for porsons receiving will be reserved on the occasion in an upper gallery for persons receiving

The oath to be taken by the different Law Courts and the manner of The oath to be taken by the different Law Courts and the manner ataking it are to be somewhat similar. The President in person will receive the oaths of the members of the Court of Cassation, of the First Presidents, and the Procureurs-Généraux of the Courts of Appeal. The members of the Courts of Appeal will take the oath before their respective compeers at a public sitting. The members of the different tribunals will take the oath before the heads of their different depart; menta. MARCH 27, 1852.]

The Council-General of the Bank of France, in its sitting of Saturday

The Council-General of the Bank of France, in its sitting of Saturday last, resolved to rase to one hundred millions of france the amount of its funds to be set aside for advances on French public securities.

On Sunday Louis Napoleon reviewed six regiments in the Place de Carrousel, and distributed two crosses of the Legion of Honour and five medials to each regiment. He then addressed the troops in a short medials to each regiment. He then addressed the troops in a short speech, which is the first he has delivered to them since the coup d'état. It is a direct "bid" for popularity with the army, and is as

speech, which is a direct "bid" for popularity with the army, and is as follows:

Soldiers—In giving for the first time this medal, I am anxious to explain to you the object for which I have instituted it. When any one perceives, like me, how much devotedness, abnegation, and patriotism are to be found in the me, how much devotedness, abnegation, and patriotism are to be found in the me, how much devotedness, abnegation, and patriotism are to be found in the me, how much devotedness, abnegation, and patriotism are to be found in the ranks of the army, a feeling of regret arises to his mind that the Government has at his disposal such scanty means of acknowledging so great trials, and rewarding such marked services. The admirable institution of the Legion of Hewarding such marked services. The admirable institution of the Legion of Hewarding such marked services. The admirable institution of the Legion of Hewarding such marked services. The admirable institution of the results without a recompense, although by their length of service, their wounds, and by actions worthy of eulogium, they had merited a testimony of satistation from their country! It is in order to accord them such a mark of approbation from their country! It is in order to accord them such a mark of approbation from their country! It is in order to accord them such a mark of approbation from their country! It is a brave many also and the day of the army. It ensures them an annuity of 100 frames or to such as have been wounded or specially named in the orders of the day of the army. It ensures them an annuity of 100 frames of the life. That sum is undoubtedly but small; but what is great is the ribbon which you will wear on your breast, and which will signify to your comrades, your families, and your fellow citizens that he who wears it is a brave man. This redail will not prevent you from pretending to the cross of the Legion of H. nour, should you be worthy of receiving it. On the contraty, it will be as a fact to the attention of your superiors

Arrests and deportations to Lambessa, in Algeria, or to Cayenne, continue with painful frequency. M. Clement Thomas. Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, who has resided in seclusion in the Bordelais since the suppression of the Constituent Assembly, has received notice to quit France within eight days. Several inhabitants of the Gironde have received similar orders; among others, MM. Simiot, an ex-Constituent; and Belot de Minières, Judge of the tribunal at Bordeaux. On Sunday twelve political prisouers, among whom was M. Quesne, former editor of the Travailleur, were despatched from Nancy to Paris, preparatory to their transportation to Africa Eight others were set at liberty on condition of their quitting France within eight days. Among these are M. Laflize, an ancient Constituent; Lelieure, ex-Colonal of the National Guard at Nancy; De Vallerot, ex-Sub-Prefect of Toul; and Antoine, attorney. Eighty-three political prisoners were transf-rred on Tuesday from Montpelier to Cette, where two steam-ressels were waiting to convey them to Africa. Three hun-Arrests and deportations to Lambessa, in Algeria, or to Cayenne, con prisoners were transferred on Tuesday from Montpelier to Cette, where two team-ressels were waiting to convey them to Africa. Three hundred and one political prisoners have been embarked at Harre on board the steam-frigate Berthollet for Gulana. M. Gafney, chief editor of the Journal du Havre, has been expelled from France. The military authorities of the Côte d'Or have sentenced twenty-six persons to be exiled from France, eighteen of whom are to be conveyed to Cayenne or Lambessa. This is a frightful state of things.

At Brussels, MM. d'Haussonville and Thomas, accused of publishing a libe on the President of the French Republic in the Bulletin Français, have been accuitted.

have been acquitted.

EGYPT.

EGYPT.

By advices of the 7th inst., we learn that the negotiations pending between the Government of the Sultan and that of the Pacha relative to the vexed question of the Tanzimut, do not present a very satisfactory aspect. The last letter of Abbas Pacha on the subject had so greatly irritated the Sultan, that Abdul-Medjid sent it back to the Grand Vizier, with an annotation in the margin, to the effect that "he could not, he ought not, and he would not consent to the demand therein contained relative to the Tanzimut." It was, in consequence, supposed that the next letter to the Viceroy would be of a menacing character, and would order him absolutely to obey the decision of the Porte. The Viceroy had just returned to Cairo from Upper Egypt, and it was not yet known what effect the last news from Constantinople had on him.

On the 29th of February four Pachas had arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople, in the Medjidie steamer. It was given out that they were proceeding to Mecca; but it was supposed that they were charged to deliver a letter to the Viceroy on their way. They at once set out for Cairo.

The works on the section of the railway between Alexandria and Damahour had been at last commenced, although but little has been done. This, however, shows that the enterprise has not been aban-

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 10th instant have been received this week from New

In Congress, on the 8th, a bill was reported in the Senate by the In Congress, on the 8th, a bill was reported in the Senate by the Finance Committee, the object of which was to increase the value of sivor, and thereby retain it in the country. It was said that the measure would greatly tend to alleviate the inconvenience to which the trading community are frequently subjected for want of small change. In the House of Representatives it was stated that drafts of the Federal Government were actually being protested, for want of funds in the Quartermaster's department to meet them.

A bill had been introduced in the Senate, ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie at certain prices.

A bill had been introduced in the Senate, coung the public the States in which they lie at certain prices.

Archbishop Hughes had delivered a lecture in New York on "The Catholic Chapter in American History," which is said to have been very favourably received by both Protestants and Catholics.

A renewed attempt at a trial of the parties engaged in the late expedition of Lopez against Cuba was commenced on the 8th instant. It is expected that the investigation will disclose some interesting circumstances connected with that wretched affair.

ices connected with that wretched affair.

From Mexico the accounts with regard to the movements of Caravajal are condicting—one representing him as having attacked and captured Camargo, and now closely besieging Matamoras; another that he had attacked Camargo, as reported, with about 500 men, but that he had been repulsed and obliged to retreat, with the loss of his artillery and ammunition.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts, vid New York, from Jamaica, to Feb. 29, from which we learn that the session of the Colonial Parliament had been closed by a speech from the Governor. The cholera had abated its ravages, but the small-pox continued to be very destructive in various

the Lord Bishop of Jamaica was suffering under indisposition at

Charlottenberg.

At Havannah the Conde Miraflores had been appointed Capt.-General of Cuba, in the place of General Conoha.

FREEDOM OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AS UNDERSTOOD IN GIBRALTAB. -The following extraordinary official notice appears in the Gibraltar Chron of the 9th inst.:- "Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, March 8, 1852.- A notice having appeared of an intended general meeting of the merchants, landowners, and others interested in the commerce of Gibraltar, to take place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the public room of the Exchange, for the purpore of addressing a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for an inquiry into the civil administration of Gibraltar, such meeting is hereby prohibited, and will be prevented, by order of his Excellency the Governor.—By command, G. ADDERLEY, C.lonial Secretary." It thus appears that the right of free discusalon of political matters and of meetings for the purpose of petitioning the home Government are not permitted to the colonists in Gibraltar. It is understood that many abuses in the administration of affairs at Gibraltar have long existed; one, among others, it is only necessary to name to excite universal reprehension, viz. the censorship of the press. Only one journal is allowed to be published in Gibraltar, and all the articles intended for insertion in that paper have daily to be submitted to the Government censor, who either alters them or suppresses them at the pleasure of the Government. Whether such a state of affair, can long exist in a territory belonging to a free country like England, it is not difficult to judge. It may be remarked, that handbills posted on the walls convening the meeting above referred to were torn down by the police, under instructions

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Galway, one of the new Lords-in-Waiting, has been re-elected

Viscount Galway, one of the new Lords-in-Waiting, has been re-elected for East Retford.

Mr. Scully (Free-trader) has been elected for Cork¶ county, in the room of Dr. Power (appointed Governor of St. Lucia). Mr. Scully had a majority of 801 over his competitor Mr. Frewen (Protectionist), out of a total aggregate of upwards of 6000 votes recorded on the occasion. Lord Naas, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had been rejected on the previous week by the constituency of Kildare, was returned on Monday for the borough of Coleraine, in the room of Dr. Boyd, without a contest. An opposing candidate, Mr. Kennedy, was proposed and seconded, but did not go to the poll.

Viscount Newport, lately appointed to the office of Vice-Chamberlain in her Maje-ty's Household, was re-elected on Tuesday for the southern division of Shropshire.

in her Majerty's Household, was re-elected on Tuesday for the Southers division of Shropshire.

No fewer than seven members of the Western Circuit Bar are candidates for seats in Parliament at the next election, besides those now having seats:—Mr. Slade, Q.C., for Salisbury; Mr. Butt, Q.C., for Weymouth; Mr. M. Smith, for Truro; Mr. Phinn, for Bath; Mr. Cox, for Tewkesbury; Mr. Collier, for Plymouth; and Mr. Carter, for Tavietock.

having seats:—Mr. Sinde, Q.C., for Salisbury; Mr. Butt, Q.C., for Weymouth; Mr. M. Smith, for Truro; Mr. Phinn, for Bath; Mr. Cox, for Tewkesbury; Mr. Collier, for Plymouth; and Mr. Carter, for Tavistock. Ashburyos.—Mr. George Moffatt, on the retirement of Colonel Matheson, has offered himself as a candidate for this borough en Liberal principles.

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Bedfored made a long address. He is regarded as the "people's candidate."

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Hudson, have expressed their determination of going to the poll in opposition to the sitting members.

Newarr.—Mr. John Stuart will retire from the representation of this bough at the close of the present Parliament, when the nominee of the present Dike of Newcaste will, no doubt, be a Free-trader.

Newarr.—New.**—There are now three Liberal candidates offering themselves for the representation of this borough. The Whigs have brought forwarder. Watson, Q.C. It is definitely stated that the Conservatives will bring forward a candidate.

Northighamilia (North).—At a private meeting of the most influential of the Liberal electors of the northern division of the county of Nottingham, held in the town of Nottingham on Saturday—Mr. Paget, of Ruddington, in the chair-after discussing the chances of returning a candidate of Liberal principles, in place of Mr. Honldsworth, who is certain to retire at the ensuing general election, it was decided that no such attempt be made; but that the Duke of Newcastle be requested to nominate a Free-trade Conservative (understood to be one of his Grace's own brothers), and the Liberal party would give him their hearty and united support.

**At present it is understood that Mr. Barrow and and united support.

Nottinghamshire (South).—At present it is understood that Mr. Barrow and

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).—At present it is understood that Mr. Barrow and Mr. Hidyard will be returned at the general election without opposition.

PEMBROKE BOBOUGUS.—Sir John Owen has issued his address for the Pembroke Borougns, in which he confidently appeals to what "he has already done" as his main reliance upon the suffrages of the electors.

REIGATE—Mr. Hillebrant Meredith Parratt, of Effingham House, Leatherhead, who offered himself in 1847 to represent this constituency, announces that he will again come forward at the next election. He has issued a Freetrade address.

RIPON—Earl de Grey, it is stated, considers Lord Goderich's opinions much too liberal to allow of his election for the borough of Ripon.

ROCHDALE—Mr. Sharman Crawford has definitely announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this borough. Mr. Miall is a candidate. KOCHESTER.—The pre ent members, Mr. Bernal and T. T. Hedges, both in the Liberal interest, have just issued addresses, expressive of their intention again to solicit the suffrages of the electors of this borough in the event of a general election.

again to solicit the suffrages of the electron.

Salvord — A requisition has been got up and numerously signed, calling on Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, to continue his services in that capacity to on Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, to continue his services in that capacity to

SALISULEY.—Mr. W. J. Chaplin has issued an address to the electors, in which he announces his intention of again requesting the favour of their suffrages at the ensuing general election. Mr. C. B. Wall has also addressed his constituents, avowing himself to be an advocate for further and progressive reform.

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday evening last a friendly meeting of the supporters of Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck, the sitting members, was held at the Royal Hotel to consider the propriety of again putting them in nomination, in the event of an election for this borough. The following motion was adopted unanimously:—
"That this meeting forms itself into a committee, with power to add to its number to support Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck at the ensuing election, and also pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to secure Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck's return to Parliament as the representatives of the borough of Sheffield. £120 were subscribed immediately towards a fund for election expenses.

STAFFERD.— Mr. Serieant Allen, of the Oxford circuit, has issued an address to

STAFFORD .- Mr. Serjeant Allen, of the Oxford circui STAFFORD.— Mr. Selfent Andry of the assist in any measure that would give untaxed of to the people.

STROUD.—Mr. Stanton will retire in favour of Lord Moreton, the eldest son of

food to the people.

STROUD.—Mr. Stanton will retire in favour of Lord Moreton, the eldest son of Earl Ducie. His Lordship is at present at Malta, and it is most probable that he will not return to this country in time to be personally introduced to the will not return to this country in time to be personally introduced to the inhabitants before the election.

TEWESBURE.—All three of the candidates for the representation of this old-fashioned borough have completed their canvass, and taken their present farewell of the electors. The present sitting members, Mr. Martin and Mr. Humphrey Brown, offer themselves again, the third candidate being Mr. E. W. Cox., a barrister of the Western Circuit. The contest, it is expected, will be between Mr. Brown and Mr. Cox, the new-comer. The friends of both parties are very sanguine of success.

Westminster.—A crowded meeting of the electors of the Savoy and the parishes of St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden, was held on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, to hear an address from Mr. John Villiers Shelley declaratory of his political opinions. Mr. Shelley, who was introduced as the former Radical member for East Sussex, and was received with cheers, addressed the meeting at some length; after which a resolution was unanimously passed declaring him to be a fit and proper parch to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament, and that the requisite steps be taken to secure his return.

Wicklow.—Sir Ralph Howard has formally taken leave of his Wicklow corstituents.

stituents. Windson —On Tuesday last Major-General Reid, M.P., one of the sitting members, Mr. Arthur Vansittart, of Footscray-place, Kent, and Mr. Charles William Grenfell, the present member for Sandwich, proceeded to canvass the voters. A fourth candidate has entered the field, in the person of Captain Rulkeley, of Clewer Villa, one of the directors of the Great Western Railway Company. Captain Bulkeley's politics are Ultra-Tory.

THE SEARCHIN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The Royal Geographical Society held a meeting at the Royal Institu-tion, Albemarle-street, on Monday; Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. Amongst the visitors present were the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Verulam, Lieut. Pim, Captain Erasmus Ommanney, Mr. Andrew White and other Arctic voyagers.

Amongst the visitors present were the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Verulam, Lieut. Pim, Captain Erasmus Ommanney, Mr. Andrew White and other Arctic voyagers.

Captain Beatson having given a general description of his steamer, the Isabel, 250 tons, in which the search will be performed, the precautions usel to enable the vessel to resist the pressure of the ice, then number of boats, among which is a life-boat, and the general equipments, which are most complete, proceeded to detail the general features of his proposed expedition. He said that his crew would consist of twelve persons, and they should be provided with provisions for five years, giving each person one pound of meat without bone, and one pound and a half of bread, and other stores in proportion, which could, if necessary, be made to last for seven years, or even more. They were armed with carronades, and through the generosity of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance they were abundantly supplied with powder, shot, rockets, and blue lights. The course he proposed to take was to proceed from England at once to the Straits of Magellan, through which he would pass into the Pacific and direct to Callao, where it was proposed to fill up with coals, and after refreshing the crew proceed direct to Behring's Straits, nuies he should find it possible to get a further supply of coals at the Sandwich Islands. When he arrived at the ice, he should, of course, be gnided by circumstance. His wish, however, was to push to the north and west along the Aslatic shore, to clear the shoals on which the heavy ice may have grounded to the north of the Straits—to get to the north as far as possible this year—perhaps off the land seen by Captain Kellett. As soon as possible after the breaking up of the winter he said he should explore to the east and north-cast with sledges, by which his future operations must be gniléd; but if he could not this year get so far, he would winter as far to the north-west previous to starting, in the spring. Upon every accessible cap

The following is the statement adverted to at the meeting by Sir R. Murchison. It is a letter from John Rae, Esq., to Archibald Barclay, Esq., dated Biddle House, Detroit, United States, Feb. 28, 1852;—

Eq., dated Biddle House, Detroit, United States, Feb. 28, 1852;—

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that I arrived here to-day, and that my search for Sir John Franklin has been fruitless.

The farthest point reached during the summer's voyage on the Arctic Sea was latitude 70° 30° N., longitude 101° W., on Victoria Land, about 80 wiles west of the magnetic pole. Here we were arrested by ice for nearly a formight; and, despairing of being able to push on further, we commenced our return on Aug. 19. On our way to the Coppermine River, two pieces of wood—the one oak, and the other pine—were picked up. The former appeared to be a stachion, in the upper end of which there had been a hole, through which a chain had evidently passed. The wood on one side of the hole had been torn away, as it by pressure against the chain. The piece of pine looked like the but end of a small flag-staff, and had certainly belonged to one of her Britannic Majesty's ships, as there was a piece of line and two copper tacks attached to it, all of which bore the Government mark. The thread in the line is red. The line, tacks, and portions of the wood are preserved, and shall be delivered to the Admiralty on my reaching England.

We had a quick but rough passage of eleven days to the Coppermine, left one of the boats and a quantity of pemican at the Bloody Fall, ascended the stream with the other boat, transported it from the Kendall River to Bear Lake in six days, and took it on as far as Athabasca Lake and two days' journey up Athabasca River, when we were stopped by ice, and obliged to return to Fort Chipewon on foot.

On the 17th of November (after a detention of three weeks), the ice having become sufficiently strong for travelling, I started in company with eight persons for Red River Colony, and arrived there on the 10th of January, having walked

become sufficiently strong for travelling, I started in company with eight persons for Red River Colony, and arrived there on the 10th of January, having walked all the distance in snow shoes in forty-four days, exclusive of detentions at the

trading posts.

Having several arrangements to make, I did not leave Red River until the 31st of January, and in ten days afterwards arrived at Crow Island, being the quickest journey ever made to that place from the colony. There being little snow farther south, my men and dogs were sent back from Crow Island, whilst I came on hither by stage and railroad.

I shall leave New York for England by the steamer of the 10th of March, and expect to be in London on or about the 22d, when I shall have the honour of handing you a more detailed report of last summer's operations, and also a rough chart of the new coast examined, about 500 miles in all, including the shores traced on the over-ice spring journey.

shores traced on the over-ice spring journey.

I am happy to say, that, with two exceptions, the conduct of the party under my command was excellent.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RAE, C.F., Commanding A. S. Expedition. Archibald Barclay, Esq., Hudson's Bay House, London.

THE BURMESE WAR.

(From a Correspondent)

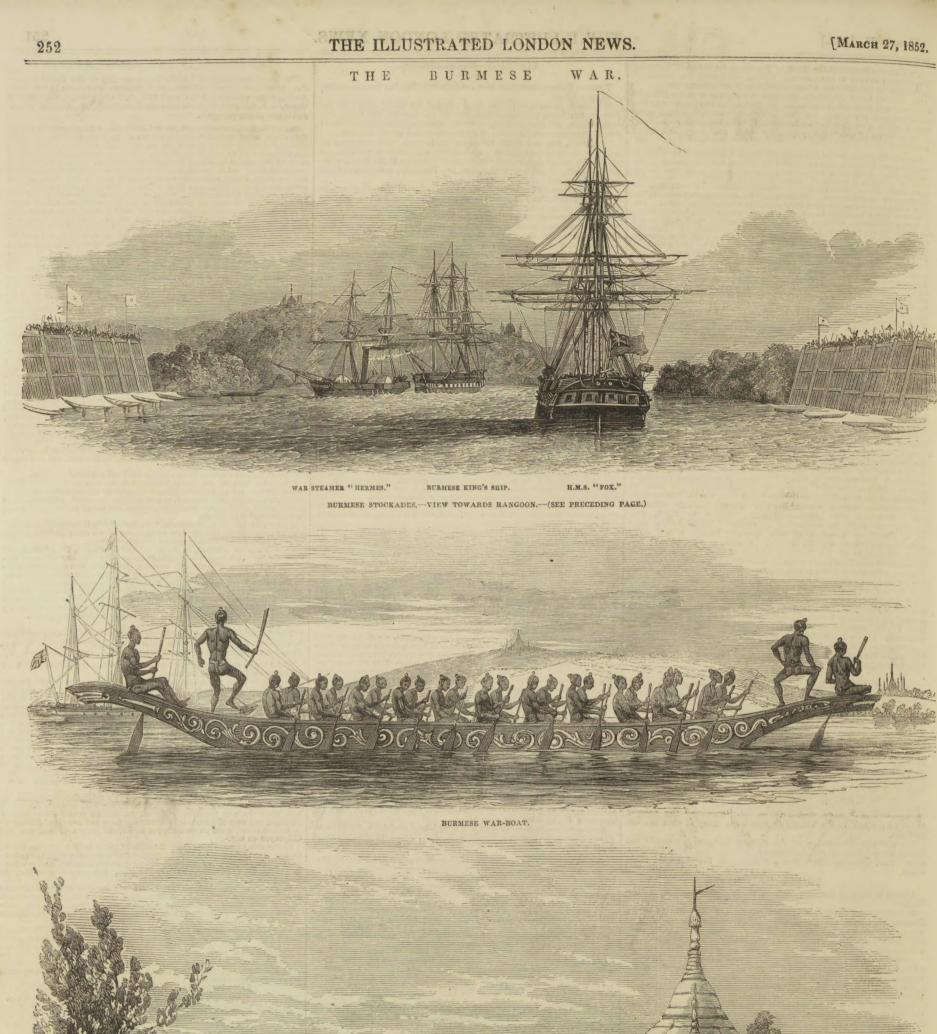
MOULMEIN, Jan. 21.

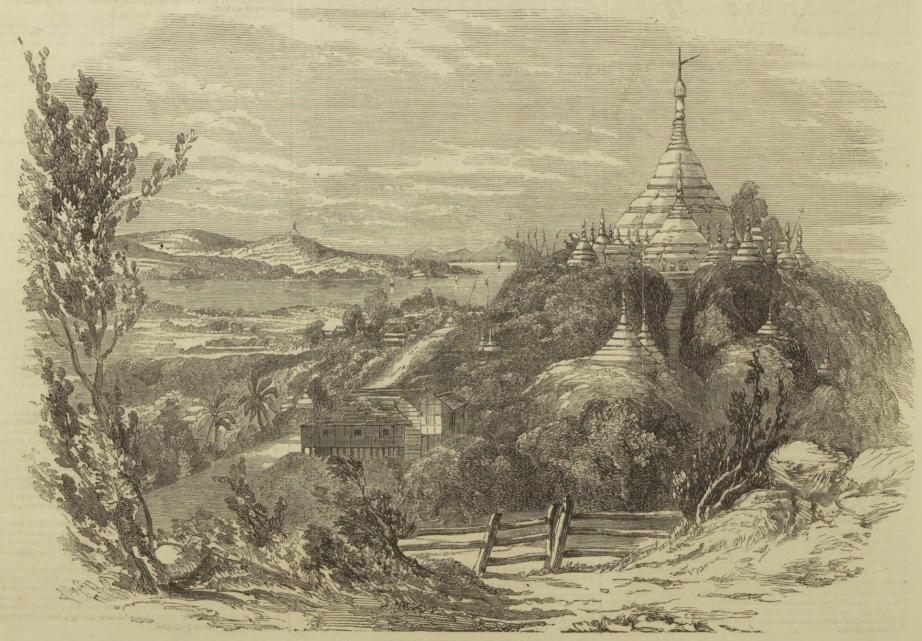
Since my letter to you, last mail, my predictions as to our having a war with Burmah have been pretty well verified. Commodore Lambert gave the authorities 35 days to comply with his demands, which time expired on the 2d of January last: he allowed, however, till the 9th for expired on the 2d of January last: he allowed, however, fill the 5th for the new Viceroy to put himself in order, when, finding the usual procrastination, he ordered all British subjects to leave Rangoon at two hours' notice; this was obeyed, and a motley group of about 500 men, women, and children were sent here in the Hon. Company's steamer Proserpine. His next step was to declare the ports of Bassein, Rangoon, and Martaban under blockade, and to despatch the Serpent sloop of war to Bassein; the Fox frigate remaining at Rangoon, and the steamers at the mouth of Rangoon River, to protect the vessels, coasters, &c. which had been removed from off the town to that spot. The Hermes steam-sloop was then ordered to take possession of, and tow out, ashin helponging to the King of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the time of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the stand of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the standard of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the standard of Rurnerly and the Fox avelenced between the standard of Rurnerly and the fox avelenced the standard of Rurnerly and Rurnerly and Rurnerly and Rurne Hermes steam-sloop was then ordered to take possession of, and tow out, a ship belonging to the King of Burmah; and the Fox anchored between two stockades erected about twelve miles below the town of Rangoon. It was while the Hermes was towing down the King's ship that the Burmese commenced the war by opening a fire on the Fox; and I have chosen for an Illustration the moment of the steamer approaching the chosen for an illustration the moment of the steamer approaching the stockades, before the firing commenced. The frigate destroyed the stockades in about two hours, as well as about 60 war-boats drawn up on the beach. The Burmese declare their loss at 300 men killed; on our side, not one man was wounded. Intelligence has been received that 12,000 men are assembled at Martaban, on the opposite side of the river from this place, with 300 war-boats, with the intention of attacking and burning us out: notwithstanding the extent of the town, which is about five miles and a half long, we have only 2000 men (sepoys) to protect us, and they are not sufficient to guard even the cantonments, arsenal, and magazine. and magazine

My second Sketch is a Burmah war-boat, with the standing figures in the usual Burmah posture of defiance. The ends and sides of the boat are characteristically ornamented. The usual number of men in a warboat is from 25 to 30, armed with muskets and dhas.

boat is from 25 to 30, armed with muskets and dhas. The background is a view of Martaban Point and pagoda.

The third Illustration shows Moulmein, with Martaban in the distance. Moulmein is the capital of the Tenasserim provinces. It is situated on the left or southern bank of the Martaban or Salaeen river, distant from the sea about thirty miles. The town is composed chiefly of one street, running parallel to the river about two miles in extent, backed by a range of hills whose sides are covered with dense follows and their warmers. whose sides are covered with dense foliage, and their summits surmounted by white pagodas.





MOULMEIN - MARTABAN IN THE DISTANCE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

We have received from a Correspondent the accompanying View of Post Retief, Winterberg Mountains, where are the graves of Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, Lieut. Carey, Lieut. Gordon, 74th Highlanders; Ensign Ricketts, 91st Regiment; and ten soldiers of the 74th and 91st Regiments, who fell in a desperate fight with the Kaffirs, on October 15 and November 6 last. On this occasion Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce was killed at the first volley on the 6th. The enemy was partially driven from his position, but, unfortunately, not without several other fatal casualties among the troops. Lieutenant Carey of the 74th, two sergeants, and two rank and file, were killed; and Lieutenant Gordon shot through both thighs (since dead), and eight men (all of the 74th Regiment), wounded. The details were given in our Journal of January 10.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.-LECTURES ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday evening Professor Tennant gave a lecture on Gems and Ornaon Wednesday describing the physical characters of minerals, such as the crystalline form, fracture, hardness, lustre, colour, double refraction, electricity, talline form, fracture, hardness, lustre, colour, double refraction, electricity, and specific gravity. This latter character he strongly recommended persons to make themselves acquainted with, as a safe and easy mode of ascertaining the different species of pollished gems, rather than the common and dangerous method of testing by a file; he having known several instances when valuable stones have been very seriously injured by the latter process—diamonds, for instance, having been broken in the direction of the cleavage planes. Mr. Tennani next described the crystalline forms of the diamond, and referred to the collection of minerals in the British Museum as containing one of the most complete series of natural crystals of the diamond at present known. He then



EXACT SIZE OF A LARGE EMERALD THE PROPERTY OF THE DUKE

described the Koh-i-noor diamond, celebrated for its size and well-known history: he stated that, upon examination, it proved that two of its largest faces are cleavage planes, which correspond to the faces of a regular octohedron; one of these faces has been but slightly polished. The Indians attach superstitious notions to the possession of the diamond, and value it much higher than Europeans do: he instanced the Nassuk diamond, now in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster, which was valued at £30,000, but only realised £7200. Mr. Hope's blue diamond was next mentioned as being unique, its colour being that of a sapphire, and the stone of a very large size. A collection of gems, the property of Mr. H. F. Thistlethwayte, No. 24, Class I, he considered was the most complete he had seen, as exhibiting all the various species of gems in their natural and polished state. Mr. Tennant's own collection was then alluded to, No. 14. It contained the unique crystal of emerald deposited by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It was one of the finest stones in the Exhibition, weight 8 oz. 18 dwts. It is a six-sided prism, two inches in length, and measures across the three diameters, 2½, 2½, 1½. It has a small piece of quartz adhering, which, it detached, would probably reduce the weight three or four dwts. It is reported to have been brought to this country by Don Fedro, and was found at Muso, n'ar Santa Fé de Bogota, in Granada. The beautiful colour of the emerald is supposed to be due to one or two per cent. of oxide of chrome; its composition being slide 68, alumina 15, glucina 12, with traces of lime, oxide of iron, and oxide of chrome. The emerald breaks readily at right angles to the axis of the prism. The Indians are well aware of this, and availed themselves of it in an emerald girdle of a Sikh chief, exhibited in the Indian collection; most of the emeralds being transverse sections, about a quarter of an inch thick, probably obtained by cleavage, the faces sets wards polished, but many retaining the origina

SCENE AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

SCENE AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

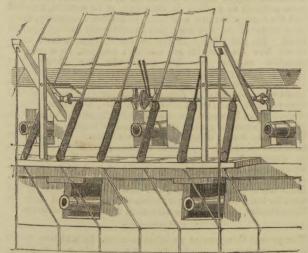
The financial decree of the Prince President, converting the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, was recorded in our Journal of last week; and, in our late edition, was announced the satisfactory declaration of the Minister of Finance, that it is not the intention of the Government to compel any charitable institutions to accept the Four-and-a-Half for the Five per Cent. stock.

The accompanying Illustration shows the great excitement outside the Bourse, in consequence of the above decree. The magnificent flight of steps leading to the Bourse was crowded with people; but as women were not admitted within the railings, they assembled in masses, eagerly awaiting the news, or the stockbrokers who occasionally came to receive orders.

The statues have just been placed upon their pedestals at the Bourse, and contributed to the picturesqueness of the above extraordinary scene.

LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.

THE object of this invention, which has just been patented by W. S. Lacon, Esq., H.C.S., is to suspend boats at the sides or the stern of a vessel, so that, in



LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—FIG. 3.

any sudden emergency, as the confiagration or foundering of a ship, her boats may be readily lowered and put to sea without the risk of the tackles or other contrivances which connect the boats to the vessel retarding the operations of lowering and floating them clear of her.

The manner in which the difficulties hitherto attendant on the lowering of ships boats during tempests, on dark nights, and at periods of excitement and

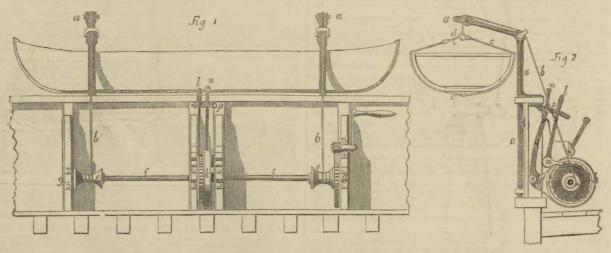


THE KAFFIR WAR.—GRAVES OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AT POST RETIEF, WINTERBERG MOUNTAINS.

danger, are overcome, is by suspending the boats from chains or ropes which pass over the davits of the ship, and thence down to a winch or windlass, round which they are wound, but are attached thereto in such a manner, that, when the winch is free to revolve, the ropes or chains will unship or disengage themselves from their attachment by their own weight. By this means the possibility

of the ship in its onward progress through a rough sea dragging forward a lowered boat and capsizing or swamping it, is prevented; the weight of the chains or ropes, to say nothing of the resistance of the boat, being sufficient to disconnect them from the winch, and thereby render the boat free of the ship.

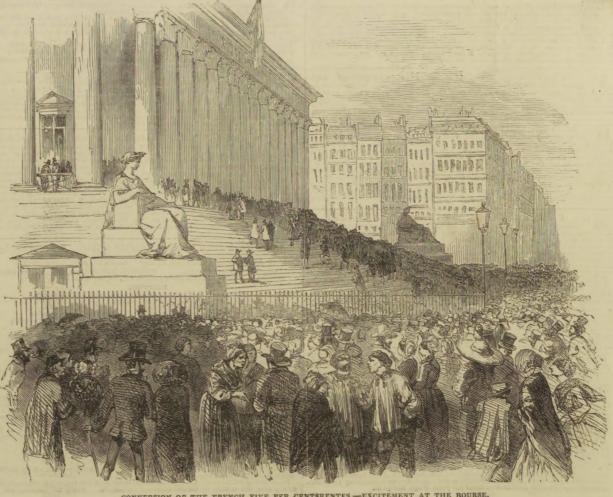
In the accompanying Engravings, Fig. 1 represents in side view a boat sut-



LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS -FIGS. 1 AND 2.

pended, according to the improvement, from the davits at the side of a ship; and also the apparatus employed for lowering the boat into the water, as fitted to the deck of a ship. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same. In these figures, a a are two davits, or iron brackets, firmly secured to the bulwarks of the ship; and provided with sheaves, or friction-pulleys, over which the ropes or chains (b b) for supporting the boat pass.

Mr. Lacon prefers to raise the boat to its elevated position by the use of the ordinary tackle; and, when thus raised, he permanently retains the boat in the desired position by passing around it, near the head and the stern of the boat, two broad belts or straps (cc), composed of metal or platted rope, and having a ring attached at either end—the inner ring being for the purpose of forming a permanent attachment with the suspending chains, and the outer ring for allow-



CONVERSION OF THE FRENCH FIVE PER CENTSRENTES .- EXCITEMENT AT THE BOURSE.

ing of a temporary connection by means of a splicing reps (d) to a ring of the

ing of a temporary connection by means of a splicing repe (d) to a ring of the suspending chains.

The ropes or chains (b b) pass down from the davits to concave barrels (e e), and are connected thereto by the last link in each chain catching on to a curved pin projecting from the periphery of its barrel. These barrels are mounted on a shaft (f), which turns in bearings in the bracket-pieces (g g). When the ends of the slings have been connected together by the splicing-ropes (d, see Fig. 1), the barrels (e e) are caused to rotate, for the purpose of tightening the suspending-chains, and causing them to sustain the weight of the boat. The tackles before mentioned as employed for hoisting the boat are then removed. At about the middle of its length, the shaft (f) carries a large friction-pulley (h), to which a ratchet-wheel (i) is affixed. Around this pulley (h) a friction-strap (k) is placed, and the ends of the strap are jointed to a lever (f), which works on a fulerom pin (m). Into the teeth of each of the ratchet-wheels a catch, projecting from a lever (s), which works on a pin (o), takes, for the purpose of preventing the running down of the chains (b b) by the rotation of the barrels. Each lever is to be brought forward, and set fast by means of a pin (p), which is readily withdrawn when the apparatus is to be brought into operation.

In Figure 3, the lowering apparatus without the winch is shown as fitted in the chains outside the bulwarks, the shaft connecting the barrels running above the ports, so as not to interfere with the direction of the guns; and the levers of the friction strap and fall being led inboard at an equal distance between two guns, would not interfere with the working of the guns; and the levers of the friction strap and fall being led inboard at an equal distance between two guns, would not interfere with the working of the guns; or they may be fitted so as to be worked by a man in the chains outside.

For further details of this important invention, we are compelled, by want of spac

*On the Management of Ship 'Boats. A Letter to the Right Hon the President of the Board of Trade. With Extracts of Evidence taken on the Trial of the Officers of the Orion, in Augus, 1850; and Extracts from the Statements and Evidence of the Survivers of the Amazon By William Stirling Lacon, Esq., H.C.S.—Parker, Furnivall, and Parker, William 1981.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 28.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 29.—Siege of Acre, 1799.
TUSSDAY, 30.—Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Beethoven died, 1827.
THUSSDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
FEIDAY, 2.—Cambridge Term ends. SATURDAY, 3 .- Oxford Term ends.

> TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1852.

Sun	dsy	Mor	day	Tue	eday	Wedn	esday	Tau	rsday	Fr	iday	Satu	rday
h m 6 25	h m 6 45	M h m 7 10	A h m 7 45	h m 8 20	h m 9 5	M h m 9 50	h m 10 36	M h m 11 20	b m 11 58	M No tide	h m 0 25	M h m 0 50	h m 1 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, 1852.—The Programme for

the Opera, with the confident hops that the arrangement's will merit a continuance providation and distinguished patronage which have been hitherto so pre-eminently dup to the management of Hr Majesty's Theatre.

3.64 MENTS for the OPERA—Mome S. ntag, Mdme Fiorentini, Mdme Ida Bertrand, of ette Marie Cruvelli, and Mademoiselle Sofie Cruvelli; together with the great draftiste, Mademoiselle Jonana Wagner, trom the Thea rea Royal Vienna and Bertin (her pearance in this country); Signori Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuriali, and Calzolari. Ification of the Engagement with Sig Negrini, prion tenore from La Scala, Milan, and telpal thea res of Itaty, is cally expected. Sig Belletti, his first appearance in England secturing from America; Sig Ferlotti, of the Istalian Opera, Paris—his first Appearance of sected with the celebrated bartione, Sig De Bassini, who will make his first appearance of sected with the celebrated bartione, Sig De Bassini, who will make his first appearanthis country. Signori Perranti, F. Lablache, and Lablache. DIRECTOR of the anni CONLUCTOR, Mr. BALFE.

gement of treat inter st are in progress. The repertoire of her Majesty's Theatre est the undermensioned Operass.—Don Giovanai, Nouze di Figaro, Il Matrimonio Secotia di Lammermur, Puritani, L'Elisti d'Amore, Don Pasquale, Cenorentola, Ernani, cocari, Norma, La Sonanabula, La Favortia, Il Burblers, Semiramide, La Gazza Lacrezia Borgia, Linda di Chamouni, Otello, La Figlia del Reggimento, Roberto II Diavolo L'Econita, La Tempesta, Florinda, and Il Prodigo.

It sched-Geuvre, "Jona Giovanni, Vivil be presented with the combined services of Sentas, Milie Scina Cruvelli, Milie Jonana Wagner.

Te sched-Geuvre, "Jona Giovanni, Vivil be presented with the combined services of Sentas, Milie Scina Cruvelli, Milie Jonana Wagner.

The Scina Composed by the Rioyal Highems, recently produced with necessa of Venna and Berlin, emitted Cashilda, supported by the entire strength of Engagement and Deriva and Opera. Composed by Piolow (new to this country), entitled Barr

regraphy.

Regissur and Director of the Mise en Seène. MAH vies. Principal Artist to the Establishment, Mr. harles Marshall. The Costumes under the superintendence of Midme Copere and Miss Bradley. Principal Machielst, MrD Sioman. Head of the Property Department, Mr.

Bradweil
The SEASON will commence on TUESDAY Evening. MARCH 30, with (for the first tir
at the Theatre) Donizett's Opera of MARIA DI ROHAN, in which Signor Ferlout will ha
the bonour of making his first appearance in this country; and a new Spanish Bailet Dive
ties, ment entitled EL DUENDE, in which Midde Guy Stephan will make her first appear one for Boxes, Statis, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Bex-office, Colonnade,

PAULINE. PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET,— Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAR.—On MONDAY, MARCH 29, will be performed Shakepeare's Hatorical Play of KING JOHN, with the Melodrama of PAULINE. Pusatay, 30, the Core-lean Brothers. and the Comedy of the Honeymoon

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Six Nights of M FREDERICK LEMATTRE'S and Mills CLARISSE'S Engagement.—MONDAY EVENING. MARCH 19, the Entertainments will commence with the Vandaville optimized La CORDE SENSIBLE And we which will be preduced for the many control of the CORDE SENSIBLE And we which will be preduced for the many control of the con

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Managov, W BATTY.—On MONDAY. March Styl. and following evenings, will be presented, for the late Week, the gorgeous Easter Spiceacle of TANORED; or, the Triumph of Cru addens. To be succeeded by the most sovel and interesting Seenes of Equitation in the ARNA, introducing decise by skilled performers in the equestrian art. The whole candiding with a laughance atterplace. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET

MR: FANNY KEMBLE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Positively the LAST READINGS of MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DRRAM, with the accompani nent - 4 mendelssohn's Music, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, and, for the last time, on Saturday Morning, April 3. The Music will be performed by the same efficient Orchester, under the direction of Mr. Least, commencing morned by the same efficient.

I UNGERFORD HALL and CROSBY HALL.—On WED NESDAY NEXT, and following FRIDAY and TUESDAY. A Course of THERE LEG URES on ELECTRU-BIOLOGY (so called) and MEMBERISM will be delivered at HUN ERRORD HALL, Stream, by Mr HUKKS, illustrated by a great variety of extraordical experiments upon individuals from the audience. In these Lectures the various methods reperimenting will be fully explained, by which the whole secret will be made intelligibly yieldness and Tickets may be obtained at the Hall. Mr HUKKS will also lecture and explained to COMMERCIAL HALL, King's-road, Chelses, on MONDAY NEXT; CROSS Il be fully explained, by which the whole secret will be made intelligible, cleates may be obtained at the Hall. Mr. HICKS will also lectore and expedited may be obtained at the Hall. Mr. HICKS will also lectore and expedit the street, on WEDNE-DAY; and at the CAMBERWELL INSTITUTION To commonce each Evaning at Eight o'clock.

OVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—LAST NIGHT at CROSBY LL.—MR LOVE will appear again at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MRUHI at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MRUHI at MRUH 29, in his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, Experiments ac. To be followed by the far-famed Colloquy of PAST TEN and a CLOUDY MIGHZ: cr, the Watchman, with other Entertainments. On "Adarch 51, Mr LOVE will appear (with a total change of Entertainments) at the collection of the co

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—
Subscription is One. Two, or Three Guineas For experience with the Subscription is One. Two, or Three Guineas For experience with the Subscription and the Subscription of the Subscription

ACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA—NEXT FRIDAY, APRIL 2, Haydr's CREATION. Vocalists engage d: Madame Clara Novello and Mr Sims Revers. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exoter-Hall, will consist of (including 16 double-basees) aren't 700 performers.—Tiocots, as reserved, 5s; central area, numbered scats, 10s 6d each; at the bociety's Office, 6, in Exeter-Hall.

MRS. GIBBS (formerly Miss Graddon) will by request give one more MUSICAL LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, at the WHIP-TING FON CLUB, which, owing to other engagements, will positively be the last. Tickets, list Reserved Seats, 2s. To commence at 8 o'clock. Communications to 54, Albany-street. Regent's-park.

M DLLE. SPEYER begs to announce that she will give TWO SOURCES MUSICALES, at the New Beethoven Rosms, 27, Queen Aun-atreet, on THURSDAY, APRIL 1 and 23, on which occasions Midle Speyer will perform a selection of classical and modern Pianoforts Music, besides being assisted by eminent artistes. Reserved Boats for subscribers to the series, one guines; Single Teckets, half a guines; Triple Tickets, to admit three to cue soirée, one guinea. To be had of Midle, Speyer, 13, Ebury-atreet, Eaton-aquave; at Mesers. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and Leader and Cocks', New Bond-street;

MR. NEATE respectfully announces that his last Three QUARTETT and PIANOFOR IE SOIREES will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street, on the 31st instant, and the 14th and 25th of APRIL Executants: MM. Sainton, Cooper, Hill, Platti, and Neate. A ticket to admit three persons to one Softee, 21 is; a Single Toket, 10s dd. Programmes and Tickets may be had of Mr. Neate. 2, Chapel-street, Portland-place, and at the principal Muric Shops.

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC.

Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLEY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—"Stalls,
numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a pian at the Hall every day from Eleven
to Four). Si, area, Es, eallery, is. Chidren: Stalls, Es, area, Is.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.

EGYPTIAN HALL. PICCABILLY.

FILIA'S LAST WINTER EVENING, next THURSDAY, APRIL 1, at WILLIS'S ROOMS; to commence at 8 o'clock. The Programme will cousist of Concerted and Solo Music, executed by Molique, Léonard (his second performance in Engiand), Ourr, Pistri, Botrasini, S Bennett, and Pauer. Vocalista-Madama Léonard in Mendi and Signor Marras Single Tickets for this Concert, Half a Guinea each, to be had at CRAMER and COS, and at the Rooms.

Mdme Pleyel is expected to play at the first Musical Union, April 20. Members are requested to send their nominations at their earliest convenience.

EXETER-HALL BRAHAM-REICHARDT-SIVORI-BOTTESINI.—BRAHAM'S LAST 'APPEARANCES Misson Lowe, Sta Williams, Brougham, E Brougham, Maskell, M Maskell, Durand, E Jacob., Rose Br Lee, Lascellee, Baxier, and Messent, Mears. Brandt, G Tadder, Bernard, Wallword Henry Smith; Herr Henneu and M Arhan will appear on WEDLESDA T NEXT, MAR at the Third of the LOMPON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. Conductors, Mossra An and Kieschler. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had at the adjoining Exotor Hall; of Mr. ALLGORFT, 15, New Bond-street; and of all Musicoellers.

RAND NATIONAL CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.—

For the ENCOURAGEMENT of NATIVE MUSICAL TALENT.—The FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place next MONDAY, MARCH 29. Vocalists: Misses Birch, Foolse Eyles, Messers whitworth, Weiss, George Tedder, and Wharrison. Instrumentalists: Miss & Goddard, Mr Elichardson, the Juvenile Harpists, the Leckwood Family, and the Measrs Distin. The Orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr Thirlwall. Conductors, Measrs Anschuez Thagen, and J Willy. Thotas, Is and 32; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s. To be had at all the Libraries and Musicsellers; and at the Hall on Monday, where places can be secured.

BUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Hungarian Musical Company have the bonour of informing the nobility, gentry and public, that in consequence of the kind and flattering reception they have received, and at the carnest solicitation of several families of distinction, they have received, and at the carnest solicitation of several families of distinction, they have received, and at the carnest solicitation of several families of distinction, they have realinquished that regregates the received and the carnest solicitation of the received at Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, in order to give another series of FOUR CONCERTS, at the above Theatre, on (this day) SATURDAY, at three in the afternoon; and on the evenings of Treasday, March 2011, Thursday, April 181; and Saturday, April 3d, at half-past eight o'clock.—Stalle, 5a; boxes, 4s; ptt, 2a; amphitheaure, is 6d.—Private boxes and stalls to be obtained of Nears Mitchell, Sama, Ebers, Andrew, Allero't, Ollivier, &c., &c.—Free list of former series suspended.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 5d; per quarter, £1 ls. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or dentleman snancquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lossons, for £1 ls. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from Nine, a M, until dusk. Admittance, 18. Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East.

Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East.

J W ALLEN, 896.

I INDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAM.

Bazan, Portman-square.—Admission. 18, 28, and 26 6f. Painted by Mr P Phillips, Mr Louis Haghe, and Mr Knell. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Lurad, trom sown and other Original Sketches. The Museum is open haif an hour before each Exhibition.

THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR, 58, Baker-street, Portman equare, London.—This extensive establishment is now open for the sale of n second hand Fianolortes, Harps, Organs, &c, on commission; also for warehousing prices and all kinds of musical instruments. The Planoforte Bazaar affords to those dispose of instruments an excellent opportunity for their immediate sale. Goods a clouester-mews East, by King-a'reat, or Drast-street. Forman equare.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PAKK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS prosented by H H. the Vicercy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, is; on Mondays, 6d.

ADIES' GUILD.—The Managers will RECEIVE for SALE, at the Bazaar of the Institution, 4, Russell-place, Flizzey-square, all descriptions of WORKS, the bond fide production of Lades, provided they shall be adjudged by the Works Committee to contain evidence of artistic ability and skill. The names to be given in confidence to the President.

Mrs. SOUTHWOOD MILL.

A RT-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—Subscription Closes on Wednesday next, the 31st instant.—Every Subscriber will have an impression of a large and coatly Plate, of a thoroughly national character, "AN ENGLISH MERRYMAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME," by W. Holl, after W. P. Frith, A.R.A., now delivering at the office on payment of the Subscription. Each prizeholder will be entitled to relect for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of the public Earlbitions.

444. West Strand.

445. West Strand.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, affording Time, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Children of those once in prosperity, orphans of not, and of any nation. By Voluntary Contribution. The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated at the LONDON TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, 1th May, 1852. The Right Hon the Earl of YARBOROU-H in the Chair. The Lord Shebop of Norwice will preside at the GRLS' ANNUAL MEETING, at the Royal Asylum, on Wednerday, 19th May, 1851, at Two o'c'ock. The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph will preside at the BOYS' ANNUAL MEETING, in June. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary. Life Subscription, 210 10s; Annual Ditt, 21 le; Life Presentation, 250 guineas; Perpotual Presentation. 750 guineas; Executors of Lenefactors by will become Life Governors.

DEAF and DUMB PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT,-JAMES RHIND, nearly fifteen years late Principal of the Liverpool Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and nine years previously a teacher in the London Asylum, now devotes himself to the EDUCATION of PRIVATE FUFILE Sexclasivey. References:—bis Grace-he Archbishop of Canterbury, the Venerable Archbeacon Brooks, the Rev. Augustus Campbell, the Rev. Dr. McNetle. &c., with relatives and friends of former pupils. For terms, &c., address Mr. Rhind, 52, Canning-street, Falkner-square, Liverpool.

THO THE BENEVOLENT.—The late distressing ACCIDENT arthe COLOSSEUM.—The ASSISTANCE of the PUBLIC is earnestly restricted and the Colosseum.—The ASSISTANCE of the PUBLIC is earnestly restricted and with her Daughter is now suddenly left in distressed circumstances, it husband, Frederick Fry. the late artist of Sion-place, King's-road, Cheis fe by a fall from his scaffold, at the moment he wished to see the effect from the transfer of the public papers. The decea ed and his connected to the contract of the public papers. The decea ed and his tri of which so recently appeared in the putile papers. I no occas "d and his hanny were the respected in the neighbourhood. This and case is strongly recommended by the Rev vice Kingaloy, the Mectory, Chelisea; the Kew R W Cadman, 9, Manor-terrace. Chelisea; Rev Dr Wilson, Gough-house, Chelisea, either of which rev. gentlemen will kindly receive actions in favour of the unfortuneze Widow and Child.—Further particulars may be obsoluted upon application to William Lawrance, Esg. Sion Cottage, King's-road, Chelisea; of a Wood, Leag, Church-street, Chelisea; or of Mr John Weeks, horticulural builder, King's-

CONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, established by Royal Charter A D 1720. for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
H-ad Office-7, Royal Exchange, Cornhili. Branch Office-10, Regent-street.
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WILLIAM KING, Esq. Goveroor.

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Life Department—Actuary: Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.

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Two-thirds, or 66 per cent, of the easire profits are given to the assured.

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The high char acter which this ancient Corporation has main-sined during neally a century and a balf, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

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Premium may be pad yearly, haif-yearly, or quarterly.

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Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of policies, or any other suitable attrangument will be made for the convenience of exchange of policies, or any other suitable attrangument will be made for the convenience of exchange of policies, or any other suitable attrangument will be made for the convenience of exchange of

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ALTERATION of TIME on and after 1st APRIL. The Morning Express Train will leave Paddirgton at

CERMANY.—A Beneficed Clergyman and his Wife, about to Wisit Germany in the Spring, wish to ree dwe into their Famus ONE or TWO YOUNG PERSONS. Great advantages offered, and the highest references given and required. Address Clericus. Mr. Lumby, Bookedter, 123. High Holborn London.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume. by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable 10 LEIGHTON, SON, and HOUGE, 13, Shoo-lane, London

Jousse's Catechian.—Saunders's Art of Singing.—Lamartine on the Restoration Monorchy in France. Vol. 2, MUSIC.—The Surprise Polks.—L'Elisir d'Amore.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

The question to be decided at the approaching general election will not be what many of the friends of the existing Administration wish it to be considered—whether we shall have a Conservative or a Liberal Government. No such issue will be determined. The point that will be raised is, whether our bread shall be taxed or untaxed-whether the law, under the operation of which Great Britain is prosperous and happy, with a fully-employed and wellfed population, shall be respected, and considered irreversible. Conservative and Protectionist are by no means convertible terms. The truest Conservative, as well as the ablest Minister of our day, was the great statesman who repealed the Corn-laws, and converted Free Trade from a splendid theory into a still more magnificent fact. The common sense of the country will bear this in mind in the elections. Lord Derby may be a Conservative Minister, though, when he appeals to the country to annul a great enactment, his title to be considered a Conservative may well be disputed; but his political faith includes something else than Conservatism. In fact, his Lordship is in one respect a Destructive; for if there be any value in words, we are justified in believing what he has twice repeated in Parliament since he assumed the responsibilities of office—that he denies the justice of an existing law, and would abrogate it immediately if he had the power to do so. Mr. Cobden and the League are far better Conservatives at the present time than Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. If we are to look for the opponents of reckless and unnecessary change in our laws and institutions, we must look for them not on the Ministerial, but on the Opposition benches in both Houses of Parliament. The intelligent constituencies of the empire will the Ministerial, but on the Opposition benches in both flowers of Parliament. The intelligent constituencies of the empire will not be deluded into the idea that they will support Conservatism by supporting a bread-tax. The great principle to be decided will be kept steadily and clearly in view, however much the friends of a protective, prohibitory, and anti-commercial system of trade may seek to perplex, mystify, bemuddle, and confound it. A bushel of chaff may be heaped upon the grain of wheat that gives occasion to the controversy, but the bread-eating people of the large towns will be able to see their way to the substance of the dispute. We know already how they will decide it. Yet it is possible that in the next Parliament the small towns may defeat the large ones, the decaying boroughs overbalance the prosperous ones, and that the Free-traders may find themselves in a minority. It is possible, too, that Lord Derby may consider himself strong enough, in the autumn of 1852 or the spring of 1853, to attempt to return to a Protective policy. This would to attempt to return to a Protective policy. This would be the worst misfortune that could befall the country. The minority in which the Free-traders would find themselves would not be so small or so powerless as that which surrounded the few members of the first Anti-Corn-law League, when, as almost unknown men, they so modestly commenced their operations in Manchester. They organised themmenced their operations in Manchester. They organised themselves at a time when Sir Robert Peel was as yet unconverted; when Lord Melbourne declared that the repeal of the Corn-laws would be madness; and when Lord John Russell thought that there were justice and healing virtue in a fixed duty of eight shillings. Yet that small minority converted all the sound and practical statesmanship, and all the intellect of the nation, to its own views, and thus became a powerful and overwhelming majority. The same results would again ensue were the Free-traders—by an improbable, but not impossible, mischance—to be placed in a minority in the new Parliament. They would not Free-traders—by an improbable, but not impossible, mischance—to be placed in a minority in the new Parliament. They would not, because they could not, cease to stir the question. They would have fewer converts to make; they would have the successors of Sir Robert Peel to fight in their ranks; they would have the whole weight and influence of the Whig and Liberal parties; and, being backed by all the large towns without any exception, and by the populous and industrious manufacturing districts, they would, in due time, become a majority again, far more powerful and irresistible than before. It was hoped that Lord Derby himself would have foreseen this result, and that he would have forborne to meddle with the established order of things. If his Lordship desires, as we must believe he does, to serve his country, and to render his own name worthy to rank among try, and to render his own name worthy to rank among those of the illustrious Ministers who have gone before him, the most fortunate thing that can happen for him will be a thorough and unmistakeable defeat. Yet we cannot help thinking that he would have served his country far better, and entitled himself far more certainly to a niche in the temple of its worthies, if he had had the courage to think a little less of his own consistency, and a little more of the new truth that has evidently dawned upon his mind. He has refused to restore the Navigation-laws, which mind. He has refused to restore the Navigation-laws, which shows how his thoughts are tending; and yet, on a point of mistaken chivalry to his party, he has shrunk from the responsibility of applying the same argument to the Corn-laws. He has thus lost a noble opportunity. He might have saved his credit with his party by deploring that the Corn-laws had ever been repealed;—and saved it with the country, at the same time, by declaring that he would not interfere with the settlement made six years ago, upon the ground that the result, if attainable, would not be worth the fearful struggle which it would cost. He might then have devoted himself to practical measures, and entitled himself to have devoted himself to practical measures, and entitled himself to be considered a conservative, and a wise Minister. But, whatever may be the verdict which the electors of to-day or tomorrow shall pass upon him, we may be certain, that, having allowed the opportunity to pass, and stirred up a controversy that were far better had it been left to die away, posterity will deny his Conservatism, and reject his wisdom as worse than foolishness.

THE present Government promises to devote its attention to the subject of taxation; and Mr. Disraeli has even invited those who consider themselves injured by the operation of any particular impost, to lay their case before him. We are glad to learn that the grievance and wrong inflicted by the bundle of taxes popularly and justly known as the Taxes on Knowledge, will be among the first that will solicit his attention. The motion of Mr. Milner Gibson for the repeal of the Advertisement Duty, of the

Excise Duty upon Paper, and of the Stamp Duty upon newspapers, has been fixed for the 6th of April, and we trust that upon that occasion the friends of popular education will not be upon that occision the intends of popular education will not be found absent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whatever his present opinions upon cheap corn and bread may be, is known to have such literary sympathies as to dispose him to give an earnest attention to the subject of a tax that can be proved to render literates and had one to present westerly be attention to the stoped of a transfer to prevent useful knowledge from theing accessible to the people in their own homes. It therefore becomes a duty all the more urgent upon the friends of popular enlightenment to support Mr. Milner Gibson at the present time. It was of little or no use to moot the question while a statesman so obstinately prejudiced as Sir Charles Wood was the Financial Minister; but with Mr. Disraeli the case is different, as there appears to be in his mind no foregone conclusion upon the subject. Sir Charles Wood derived his only information—and that was erroneous—from Mr. M'Culloch; but Mr. Disraeli has proved that he has studied the question for himself. It is not likely that these taxes will be repealed in the present expiring Parliament; but the members of this expiring Parliament who hope to have seats in the next will not forget, if they are wise, that their votes on this subject will be jealously watched.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The sojourn of the Court at Osborne was brought to a close on Saturday last, when her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, and attended by a prince left the lates of the Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the prince left the lates of the Majesty and attended by a prince left the lates of the Majesty and attended by a prince left the lates of the Majesty and attended by a prince left the lates of the lates The Solonth of the Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, and attended by a numerous suite, left the Isle of Wight, and, crossing to Southampton in the Fairy Royal yacht, returned to town by a special train on the London and South Western Railway. The alteration in the usual route, viā Gosport, on this ocasion, arose from the roughness of the water at Spithead. Her Majesty alighted at the Nine Elms station, and proceeded thence (essorted by a detachment of the 7th Hussars) to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived shortly before six o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic hou-chold, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon, and Rev. Gerald Wellealey officiated. In the afternoon the Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty.

Mojesty.

On Monday her Mojesty and the Prince Consort visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. On the same day the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Princess de Joinville, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tresday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Payal took a drive in an open carriage and four through the parks.

Royal, took a drive, in an open carriage and four, through the parks, where her Majesty's presence was greeted by the populace with every demonstration of affectiona'e loyalty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen during the day, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the performance of the French plays. on Wednesday her Majesty held her third Levee for the perform-

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen hold a levee on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Priace Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were recived by the great officers of state. His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau attended the levee. The Queen wore a whits silk train, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with silver b onde and pink satin ribbons. The petitions was of white satin and talle, trimmed with pink satia ribbons and silver. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds, with a green wreath.

formed of diamonds, with a green wreath.

The diplomatic circle, which was very numerously attended, was first introduced. After some presentations had taken place, the general circle, among whom all the members of the new Ministry were observed, paid their respects to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Northumberland had an assembly on Saturday even-Ing. at Northumberland House.

The Marchioness of Salisbury received a large circle of the aristo creer, after a grand banquet given by the nuble Marquis, on Monday evening,

The Counters of Jersey had a "reception" on Tuesday evening, at

The Countess of Jersey flad a reception on Idesday evening, as the family mans'on in Berkeley-square.

The Earl of Derby received the members of the Cabinet at dinner on Wednesday evening, in St. James's-square.

The Countess of Malmesbury had an assembly on Wednesday evening, in Whitehall-gardens. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell were present.

usell were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand dinner to his Grace the Duke of

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand dinner to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a circle of forty guests, on Thesday evening; and subsequently had a "reception," which was very numerously and fashionably attended.

We regret to announce the premature demise of the youthful Mrs. Kingscote, wife of Captain Kingscote, and daughter of Colonel Wyndham, who expired on Friday week at the Drove, Sussex. Mrs. Kingscote had only just completed her 22d year.

The Marquis of Chandos has been appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the room of Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Mansell as Consul at Guernasy for his Majesty the King of Demmark.

Mr. John C. King, delegate from the colony of Victoria, was presented at the levee by the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington on Wednesday last, as the bearer of an address to her Majesty from the inhabitants of the colony of Victoria, expressive of their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their sincere thanks to her Majesty from the inhabitants of the colony of Victoria, expressive of their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their sincere thanks to her Majesty for the erection of their province into a separate colony of the British empire, under the Royal name of Victoria.

Mr. Stephens, chief superintendent of police at Birmingham, has been presented by the Austrian smbassador in London, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, with a magnificent gold snuf-box, marked with diamonds in fleurs de-lis, and a diamond at each corner of the lid, the whole valued at £250, for his service in effecting the apprehension and conviction of Hill, the forger on the bank of Vienna. Mr. Minty, merchant of Liverpool, has been presented by his Excellency with a splendid diamond ring, for his services as interpreter; at d Mr. G. Leadbitter, who was also instrumental in bringing Hill and a parson of the name of Moltini to Justice, for forgeries on the Austrian Gove norent, has been presented with a magnificent ring, an amethyst mounted with bri liants, in acknowledgment of his very efficient services.

The amount required for the salaries, &c. of the commissariat branch of the Treasury for the current year is £5162, against £5010 in the year just expiring. There is one principal clark at £1000 a year; one chief clerk, £700; two senior clerks, £1340; four assistant clerks, £163; five junior clerks, £1340; fou

jast expiring. There is one principal clark at £1000 a year; one chief clerk, £130; two senior clerks, £1340; four assistant clerks, £163; five junior clerks, £759; and contingencies, £200. The salaries of the clerks annually increase to a certain amount.

Mr. Mather, the young Englishman who was cut down by an Austrian offleer at Florence, was at Genoa on the 15th. The Genoa Gazette states that his face is marked with a large scar.

Accounts, by way of Babia, have been received, very contradictory in many respects, that Mr. Boyd. late a member of the legislative council of New South Wales, has perished in a fray with the natives of one of the group of islands called the Solomons. His vessel, the Wanderer, in which he was returning from California to Sydney, is said to have been subsequently wrecked, but the details of this occurrence, like those of his alleged death, are so little consistent with each other as to throw very considerable credence at Sydney.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—An order has been issued from the General Post-office, de laring that—1. After 31st March, 1852, the undermentioned fifteen minor money-order offices will be raised to major money-order offices, and postmisters must amend their money-order insist of offices accordinally; and, after that date, pay orders issued at those offices on receipt of the corresponding savices cirect from the office of issue:—Aberdare, Glamorganshire; Bacque, Lancashire; Bridlington Quey, Yorkshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Hagel, Lancashire; Bridlington Quey, Yorkshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Hagel, Lancashire; Hockmondwike, Yorkshire; Holmfirth, Yorkshire; Hyde, Lancashire, Shriley-bridge, Durham. 2. After tha 31st March, 1852, the subotined 13 m. Jor money-order offices will be reduced to minor money-order offices, and post-masters must be careful to correct their money-order lists accordingly, and, after that date, as required by the regulations, to pay no money-order issued to the document:—Andover-road, Hampshire; Arrington, Cambridgeshire; C

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—An important decision, affecting the future management of this college, has just been come to by the president and iellows. The demyships, which, up to this time, have been appeinted to by the individual fellows in rotation, are now to be competed for by examination. It has been determined also to receive commoners for education, as at other colleges. These are both departures from the exact letter of the statutes, none of these early foundations being designed for general education; but it was wisely considered, thet, as they have in other respects, for their own convenience, as for instance in regard to the residence of the fellows, relaxed their statutes, they should make some compensation by undertaking duties not originally belonging to them. The same step was taken about a year since by Corpus Christi College; so that now New College and All Sonls stand alone in not receiving under-graduates beyond those who form part of their original foundation.

Testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev J. Harris, from the inhabitants of Bignery Nettices and affection:—The Rev J. Harris, from the inhabitants

TESTIMONALAS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev J. Harris, from the inhabitants of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. J. Fisher, incumbent of Heapey, Lancashire, from friends; the Rev. H. A. Bowles, on his resigning the chapelry of Ripley, Surrey, from the inhabitants; the Rev. R. W. P. Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, from the ratepayers, on his retiring from the office of chairman of the Board of Gnardians; the Rev. T. Martin, of Withybush, on his resigning the office of chairman of the Haverfordwest quarter-sessions; the Rev. R. Pogh, of Christ Church, Mostyn, Flintshire, from parishioners and friends; the Rev. E. F. T. Ribons, assistant-curate, and head-master of the Grammar-school, Leek, from members of the congregation and other friends; the Rev. F. Swanton, of St. John, Winchester, from his parishioners.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Canonry: The Ven. Archideacon Thorpe, in Bristol Cathedral. Colonial Canonries: The Rev. E. Judge, the Ven. N. J. Merriman, the Rev. W. A. Newman, the Ven. T. E. Weby, the Rev. H. M. White, to be canons of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. Honorary Canonry: The Rev. G. Rocke, to Durham Cathedral. Deanery Rural: The Rev. J. Griffiths, to Emlyn, Caraigan. Rectories: The Rev. J. G. Childs to St. Denial, Cornwall; the Rev. S. B. Hughes to Liensugrad and Lienalgo, Anglesey; the Rev. B. T. Love to Lea, Lincoloshire; the Rev. W. Williams to Macsmynis and Llanynis, Brecknockshire; the Rev. E. Edwards to Malwyd, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; the Rev. J. A. P. Linskill to Bicknor, Kent; the Rev. E. B. Heawood to Allington, Kent; the Rev. J. H. L. Cameron to Buckhorn, Weston, Dorset.

ONFORD.—In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a clause was added to the examination statute authorising the pro-proctors to assist the masters of the schools by their presence during their examinations in writing for the

OXFORD.—In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a clause was added to the examination statute authorising the pro-proctors to assist the masters of the schools by their presence during their examinations in writing for the responsions; and a decree was passed, by wisch the fees of the proctors' servants will be limited to about £10 per annum each. A Convocation will be holden on Thursday, April 29, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Pol tical Economy, in the room of Nassau William Senior, M.A., of Magda'en College, whose term has now expired.

Consecration at Prestwich.—On Thursday morning, the Right Rev. the Lord Bahon of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Mar-

CONSECRATION AT PRESTWICH.—On Indisuay monthing, so the Bev. the Lord B.shop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Marga et. Roosen Lane, a chapel of ease to the parish church of Prestwich. It will accommodate 500 persons. It has been built by subscription; the principal subscriber being Lord Wilton, who also gave the land for the church and church an

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. R. Whiston has been efficielly informed, that the hearing of his appeal against the Dean and Chapter of Rochester is fixed for Monday, the 5th of April, at eleven o'clock, in Doctors' Commons.

ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT HEREFORD.—A commission has been ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT HERFORD.—A commission has been issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the C hancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rev. R. Lane Freer, and the Rev. John Venn, authorising them, under the provisions of the Charca Discipline Act. to iaquire into and report upon several charges preferred against the Rev. Edward Taompson, D. D., the vicar of Kington, with Huntington, Brilley, and Michael Church annexed. The charges have been brought forward by several of the reverend gend-man's parishoners, and the commissioners have arranged that the inquiry shall be opened at Hereford in the beginning of April.

the inqu'ry shall be opened at Hereford in the beginning of April.

The Leeds Intelligencer states by authority, "that the Rev. W. H. Bathurst has resigned the rectory of Barwick-in-Eimet, in consequence of some conscientious scraples, but that he will continue a member of the Church of England, and has no intention of joining any body of D ssenters."

The Bishop of Ripon preached the anniversary sermons at the parish church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when collections were made amounting to £60 on behalf of the Sunday-schools.

A beautiful window of stained glass has recently been erected in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Holme Cultram, to the memory of the late Mr. John Messenger, of Eastcoat, near Skinburness, who was a zealon; promoter of the building of the church.

the building of the church.

It is rumoured that the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., curate of Long Whalton, in the diocese of Peterborough, has seceded from the Church and joined the Church of Rome.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is reported that Lord Beaumont and his sister, the Hon. Miss Stapleton, have at length seceded from the Church of Rome, and become members of the Church of England. The event of Lord Beaumont's secession has been for some time deemed probable. Lady Beaumont is, as she has always been, a member of the Church of England. Her Ladyship is daughter to Lord Kilmaine. The Hon. Mr. Stapleton, brother to the noble Lord, seceded from the Church of Rome about fifteen months since.—Bell's Messenger.

"CURSING" A Magistrate by A CLERGYMAN.—A most extraordinary, novel, and exciting scene was witnessed at the Flordon station, on Satur-

"CURSING" A MAGISTRATE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A most extraordinary, novel, and exciting scene was witnessed at the Flordon station, on Saturday evening. When the five o'clock train from Norwich arrived there, the passengers were much surprised at seeing the Rev. Mr. Moore, the curate of the parish, standing in the passage of the station-house, dressed in his canonicals. It was, however, soon understood that he was waiting there to "curse" a neighbouring magistrate, who was expected by the train, and who had given him some presumed offence. When the individual above alluded to was giving up his ticket to the station-master, the rev. gentleman thus addressed him:—" I inflict a curse upon this man. I curse you; I curse your wife; I curse your children; I curse all you have—may your children be fatherless and vagabonds, and beg their bread," &c; and thus he went on until the "cursed mau "drove off. We understand that the matter has been laid before the Bishop, and the rev. gentleman, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, was committed on Sunday night to the Castle, by Edward Howes, Esq.

A New Religious Sect.—For some time past there has been in existence a religious sect under the direction of a man named Vutras, which not only entertains very peculiar doctrines, but pretends to possess the power of working miracles. The noted Rose Tamisier, who got up the pretended miracle of a bleeding picture in a village near Apt, was one of the initiated. The head-quarters of the sect were at Tilly-sur-Soulles, near Caen. Their goings on have for a length of time been a nuisance and a scandal. A few days ago the Prefect of the Calvados caused all the members of the sect to be arrested, and their papers and things used in worship to be seized. Amongst the persons captured are three priests under interdiction for misconduct, and two ladies, occupying a respectable position in society—the Countess d'A. and the Marquise de S.—

Galignani.

A MORMON MIRACLE.—A boiler-maker. who was a Mormonite, met

A Mormon Miracle.—A boiler-maker, who was a Mormonite, met with an accident lately at Liverpool, from the nut of a screw which flow off while he was at work, and struck him on the eye with such force as to destroy the pupil. The man was recommended to go to Dr. Neill, the eminent occuist, at the Eye Institution, Mount-pleasant; but, being a good Mormou, he preferred going to the elders for the laying on of hands, &c., that his sight might be restored. The elders saw the difficulty, and consulted together, when one of them with a strong Yankee accent said, "Wall, have you employers?" "Yes," was the answer. "Wall, what did that tell you to dn?" Answer.—"They advised me to go to Dr. Neill." "Yery well," sald the elder, "Du you go to Dr. Neill, and whatever he does we will bless, and God will bless it too." The man accordingly went to Dr. Neill, but whether the pupil of his eye was restored or not, he got his vision in another way and any anench of Morganism, to leave it.

ingly went to Dr. Neill, but whether the pupil of his eye was restored or not, he got his vision in another way, and saw enough of Mormonism to leave it.

NEW APPLICATION OF VAPOUR BATHS.—A letter from Vienna, of the 18th, says.—"A discovery of the greatest importance to the agricultural districts has recently caused great sonsation here. For the last two years an epidemic disease has decimated the horned cattle, and caused ruin to the breeders. The veterinary art was as powerless to arrest this malady as that of the physician to stop the progress of the cholera. Two premiums of 75,000 francs such, one offered by the Austrian and the other by the Russian Government, have hitherto remained unclaimed. At length, a Dr. Godlewski, a native of Gallicia, has come forward, having, it is said, discovered an infallible remedy in the application of vapour baths."

cation of vapour baths."

Fire at Croypon.—On Wednesday morning an extensive fire broke out in Surrey-street, Croydon, by which the premises of the following persons were destroyed; viz. Mr. Burt, corn-factor; Mr. Neal, clog and pathermaker; and Mr. Ringham, house-decorator. They were, however, all insured.

Loss of the "Amazon."—The commissioners appointed to conduct

the official enquiry into the loss of the Amazon have just in which they furnish a condensed narrative of the chief in which they furnish a condensed narrative of the chief occurrences connected with the satastropie, and they sum up by stating that they are unable to account for the origin of the fire. The great loss of life which occurred they consider to have been owing to too great a desire of the superior officers to save their vessel, by prolonging their endeavours to subdue the flammes, which soon became beyond control, instead of enforcing order and arrangement at the first with respect to the escape of the crew and passengers in the boats—added to the mi-chievous effects of the cranes upon which the boats rested, and to the impossibility of stopping the engines after the engine-room had been abandoned. They recommend that all seagoing steam-vessels carrying passengers should have fixed on board a force-pump, either connected or unconnected with the engine, which can be worked by hand when the steam is not up; and that in large vessels these means of subduing fire should be increased by the use of a donkey and additional fire-engines. They recommend other precautionary measures against fire. The report concludes with an acknowledgment, that the code of instructions issued by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to the commanders is superior to any n use in the merchant service. manders is superior to any n use in the merchant service.

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have issued their fourth general report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following comprises the main features of general interest in the document, the other parts referring solely to various plans for improved territorial

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 94, a report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November now last

The commissioners in their last report adverted to the defalcation of their late

port of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November now last past.

The commissioners in their last report adverted to the defalcation of their late treasurer and secretary. They have now to state, that, during the year which has since elapsed, they have received the legacy to which reference was then made, and also a sum of £250 remitted from abroad, in further diminution of the debt due to the commissioners.

The commissioners stated in their last report that they had taken preliminary steps for procuring the septennial return, contemplated by the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 77, of the revenues of all the archibishoprics and bishaptics of England and Wales. This return, which includes the year 1850, has been since received, and has been laid before the House of Commons, in compliance with two addresses, dated respectively the 7th of June, 1850, and the 10th of February, 1851. (See Parliamentary Paper No. 400, of Session 1851.)

The necessity for these septennial returns in future has been superseded by the provisions contained in the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 94, which require that every Bishop thereafter appointed should receive the fixed annual income assigned to his see, without reference to the actual produce of its revenues.

The commissioners having taken into consideration the best mode of carrying out the last-mentioned provisions, have passed a scheme, which has since been ratified by an order of her Majesty in centural (Appendix No. 1, No. 543, P. 51).

The provisions of that scheme apply to all Archbishops and Bishops succeeding to their sees upon avoidances happening after the 1st of January, 1843, and take effect from the commencement of their respective incumbencies. With respect to any other Archbishop or Bishop, the commissioners are only empowered to regulate the income of his see, according to the provisions of the same act, upon the expression on his part of a willingness to accept a fixed annual income. The commissioners have received applications from several Bishops who are

per annum in perpetuity.

By the aid of benefactions from private sources, the commissioners have been enabled to form the districts enumerated in the Appendix No. 14, p. 68, under the Church Endowment Act (6 and 7 Vict., c. 37), by which an agreegate population of nearly 22,000 have been provided with pastoral super-intendence.

tendence.
The total number of districts constituted under that act, up to the 1st of Nov. The total number of districts constituted under that act, up to the 1st of Nov. last, amounted to 233, with an aggregate population of more than 826,000. Of these districts 158 having been provided with churches have become new parishes, under the 15th section of the act. The sums now payable by the commissioners in the endowment of these districts amount in the aggregate to 32,806 per annum, increasing from time to time, as churches are provided, to a maximum of £34,086. It will be seen, therefore, that the permanent annual charge upon the commissioners common fund, in respect of augmented benefices and districts constituted under the Church Endowment Act, amounted on the 1st of November last to £77,550.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, BART., C.B., G.C.H.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, BART., C.B., G.C.H.

Str. Henry Wheatley, of Hampton Court-green, Middless., for several years Privy Purse to King William IV. and Queen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and Puen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and Puen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and Puen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and Puen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and Puen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. Jame, and for for the 21st foot Grards, and, in the campaign in Holland, served under the Duke of York, receiving a wound in the neck 19th September, 179s. In 1807 he was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harry Burrard; during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1808, partic pated in the victory of Vimiera; in 1810 accompanied the Guards to Cadiz, and in 1811 shared in the glory of Barossa. After the accession of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of Frivy Purse, and was then created a Baronet. Sir Henry married, February 13, 1806, Louisa, daughter of George Edward Hawkins, Esq., and had two sons, who both died young, and five daughters, three of whom survive.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON FORBES, K.C.H.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON FORBES, K.C.H.

THE death of Sir Charles Forbes occurred on the 221 inst., at his residence in Argyll-street, in the 74th year of his age.

This gentleman, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, and a Knight of the Crescent, entered the medical service of the Army in May, 1798, was appointed Staff Surgeon in 1808, and became deputy Inspector-General in 1813. Sir Charles accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, was in Egypt in 1801, was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago in 1803, and served through the whole of the Peninsular campaigns.

CAPTAIN SIR SAMUEL BROWN, R.N., K.H.

CAPTAIN SIR SAMUEL BROWN, R.N., K.H.

This gentleman, the eldest son of William Brown, Esq., of Borland, county
Galloway, was born in 1776, and at an early age entered the Royal navy. In
the Assistance, of 50 guns, he was present at the capture of the French frigate
Elizabeth, and, when Second Lieutenant of the Phenix, took part in the capture
of the Didon, another French frigate. In the same ship he fought as First
Lieutenant, in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol, and received for that
service the war medal.

Sir Samuel was the inventor of chain cables, chain bridges, and plers of suspension. "Of the latter (we quote O'Byine's "Naval Biography") it may be
sufficient to indicate, as standing monuments of his genius, the bridge across the
river Tweed, which was commenced in 1819, and finished in 1820, and the
Plar at Brighton."

Pier at Brighton."

In 1835 King William IV. gave him the third class of the Guelphic Order; and in 1838, her present Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1822, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Home, Esq., W. S.,

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL -The bill to abolish the property

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.—The bill to abolish the property qualification for members of Parliament has been printed. It contains only one clause, which repeals the former acts, or parts of acts, relating to this point, providing also, that, by so doing, it shall not be construed to revive any former acts repealed by the above acts or parts of acts.

Substitute for Fuki.—On Saturday evening there was a private view, at the Polytechnic Institution, of the "new fire." recently patented by Dr. Bachhofiner and Mr. Defries. The process consists in substituting for coals in the ordinary grate thin laming of indestructible metal, which, being acted upon by gas, instantly becomes red-hot, and exposes a large amount of radiating surface, securing a cheerful bright open fire. It is proposed to employ a non-carbonised gas, obtained from the decomposition of water, which has no unpleasant smell or injurious effect incident to the use of any other gas. There is a complete absence of smoke, dust, ashes, soot, and other annoyances which attend upon the present system of coal fires. It can be lighted at a moment's notice, and the material being indestructible, the only expense is that of the gas, which can be supplied at the cost of is. 6d. per 1000 feet. The aivantages are manifold. The gas is not open to the usual objections entertained against its adoption in private residences. It is perfectly clean, gives a great heat, capable of being regulated to the greatest incety, and consequently well adapted for culinary purposes. For this reason it will prove a great boot to invalids. From experiments which have been made, the saving is about 20 per cent. over that of a coal fire, the cost for a single one in a large-sized room being about 3d per day. In a sanitary point, the benefit conferred will be immense; for, as is well known, the heat produced from the combustion of gas far exceeds that of any other material. We shall at once be relieved from the injurious effects of smoke, either from dwelling-houses, furnaces, or factor trict. It is the intention of the patentees to orm a company to carry out nvention and to make application or an act of Parliament.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.

THE career of Mr. Disraeli is the latest, and, all things considered, the most striking instance of the scope afforded to talent in the working of the British Constitution. Little more than twenty years have passed since Mr. Disraeli first commenced a public life, under circumstances that forbade the hope that he could ever reach great distinction. Scarcely fifteen years have passed since he first obtained a seat in the House of Commons; and, with the impetuosity which marked his earlier character, essayed at once to take captive the assembly by a high-flown style of eloquence. Perhaps there never occurred in that place a failure so utter and so hopeless as that which attended this maiden effort. Its consequences pursued Mr. Disraeli for years after; nor was he able for a considerable time to open his lips in debate, so keen was his recollection of the hootings and laughter which greeted his first speech. This occurred in the year 1837; yet, at the commencement of 1852, you find the perpetrator and victim of this flasco elevated by his own talents alone to the highest post that can be enjoyed in the British Senate, that of Leader; and called by his Sovereign to her councils to fill the high and responsible office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The public life of Mr. Disraeli, though brief, has been so crowded with incidents, that we cannot hope to do more in this sketch than touch a few of the salient points. We shall, however, be enabled to indicate the main causes of his early failures, and of his subsequent success

Mr. Disraeli, as probably all our readers already know, is the son of the late I. Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature" and other valuable works, which have had the most beneficial effect on the public mind. He was the son of Mr

the most beneficial effect on the pul Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian mercchant. The subject of our Memoir was born in the year 1805; and those who remember him in childhood and youth speak of the vivacity, spirituality, and daring temperament, which promised that he would at least achieve something during his life. In a late speech to his constituents in Bucks, Mr. Disraeli, alluding to some of his earlier political follies, said that he had "sown his wild oats," and that he hoped he was none the worse for having done so. If we are to judge from the many records before us, the stock on hand must have been considerable, for the crop of follies was enormous.

After going through the present school routine. Mr. Disraeli was, we

considerable, for the crop of follies was enormous.

After going through the present school routine, Mr. Disraeli was, we believe, for a short time placed in one of the large mercantile houses in the City; but, of course, more as an amateur than with any view to his adopting that class of pursuits. His destination was marked from the first. He commenced to wield his pen at a very early age; nor, as generally in such cases, were his effusions unworthy of publication. If we are not misinformed, some of the smaller and more fragmentary works published with his name attached in later years were reproductions, revised and pruned, of those boyish efforts.

Mr. Disraeli's first work gave promise of a most brilliant literary career. That a novel like "Vivian Grey" should have been written and produced at the age of twenty seems almost incredible. Amidst many extravagances, there is in it so much insight into character and motives; so much masterly satire; so new, fresh, and poetical an aspect

almost incredible. Amidst many extravagances, there is in it so much insight into character and motives; so much masterly satire; so new, fresh, and poetical an aspect is given to the commonplaces of society, that its author was at once hailed as a prodigy of genius. He became the "lion" of the hour; and there cannot be a doubt that the flattery he then received exercised an injurious influence on his character, causing much of the extravagance which marked the greater portion of his earlier career.

Our limits forbid our giving more than a mere enumeration of Mr. Disraeli's works. "Vivian Grey," which was written in London, was succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," an extraordinary attempt to develop the formation of the poetical character. Then came the second part of "Vivian Grey," closely followed by "The Young Duke," the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," the "Revolutionary Epic," "Henrietta Temple" (published in November, 1836), "Venetia" (May, 1837), and "Alarcos," a tragedy, published in June, 1839. After these exertions, Mr. Disraeli rested in a great measure from literary labour. It was not until 1844 that he produced his "Coningsby," which was speedily followed by "The Sybil" and "Tancred." Besides these works of pure fiction, Mr. Disraeli has from time to time written some remarkable political pamphlets. Among these are the "Letters of Runnymede," originally published in the Times, and invariably attributed to Mr. Disraeli; and the "Vindication of the English Constitution," a work exhibiting very remarkable views, which Mr. Disraeli has from time to time enforced in other ways. He has also published a new edition of his father's "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.;" and his latest work was the "Political Biography of Lord George Bentincky", which has already gone through several editions.

Willingly would we have lingered longer over these literary works of Mr. Disraeli, many of which furnish a key to the inconsistencies of his political career: but our space does not allow of any such analysis. We

Willingly would we have lingered longer over these literary works of Mr. Disraeli, many of which furnish a key to the inconsistencies of his political career; but our space does not allow of any such analysis. We now come to the chief incidents of Mr. Disraeli's life.

Soon after the publication of "Vivian Grey," its youthful author left England, and proceeded on a tour. It was while in Egypt that he wrote

Soon after the publication of "Vivian Grey." its youthful author left graphand, and proceeded on a tour. It was while in Egypt that he wrote "Contarini Fleming." Returning from this first tour, he remained a short time in England, and then started afresh, proceeding to Spain, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, and again to Egypt. Here he planned and wrote "The Revolutionary Epic."

It was while in Egypt that he received intelligence of the great movement on Reform which then agitated England. He decided to return and take part in the struggle. The line he took was eccentric; yet there

and take part in the struggle. The line he took was eccentric; yet there was something of prophetic foresight in it, of which he himself was scarcely conscious. The Whigs had carried the Reform Bill, and their majority was enormous. The Tories were, for the time, completely horsed combat; or, as their present leader then described them, "in a state of ignorant stupefaction," "haunted with nervous apprehension of that great bugbear, the People—that be wildering title under which a miserable minority contriber to control. minority contrive to coerce and plunder a nation." Looking at the Whigs as oligarchical tyrants, and the Tories as a spiritless party, Mr. Disraeli resolved to attach himself to the Radicals. It was more from Disraeli resolved to attach himself to the Radicals. It was more from antagonism to the Whigs, however, than from any admiration of the Radicals, that he sought this alliance. He thought that the downfal of the former was to be attained with more certainty through their agency than that of the Tories. He obtained letters of recommendation from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, armed with which he went down and sought the suffrages of the electors of High Wycombe. This was in 1832. It appears however, that in the of High Wycombe. This was in 1832. It appears, however, that in the interval between the granting of these letters and the election, the real character of Mr. Disraell's Radicalism had transpired; and Mr. Hume

transferred his influence to that gentleman's rivals, who were returned by a small majority.

It was about this time that Mr. Disraeli published a singular pamphlet, entitled "What is He?" Earl Grey, hearing of the desire of young Disraeli to get into Parliament, had asked the question, "What is He?" to which our hero replied in some twenty pages of powerful and bitter attack upon the Whigs, couched in the spirit of his addresses to the electors of High Wycombe. This pamphlet, long since out of print, is quite a curiosity in its way.

Foiled at High Wycombe, Mr. Disraeli next contemplated an attack on Marylebone; but the expected elec ion did not occur, and he did not renew the attempt. He still, however, stood before the public as one who had desired to ally himself with the Radical party. was their astonishment at finding him, in 1835, contesting Taunton with Mr. Labouchere on the Tory side! Of course, he did not succeed; but his apparent change of opinion, and the events of the contest, gave rise to some excitement at the time, in which Mr. Disraeli played the principal part. In a speech at Taunton he had violently attacked O'Connell, calling him an "incendiary," a "traitor," a "liar in action and in thought," and using other epithets of the same gross kind. To this Mr. O'Connell replied more suo, tearing off Mr. Disraeli's Tory and Radical disguises, and covering him with abuse of the order in which he so well knew how to indulge when addressing a Dublin mob. It was in this speech that O'Connell hazarded his celebrated guess that "Disraeli was the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who atoned for his crimes on the cross," a sarcasm which drove its victim to seek "satisfaction" from O'Connell's sons. They declined, and Mr. Disraeli was obliged to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. He revenged himself, however, in a long letter to Mr. O'Connell, in which he overpowered him with

buted to their deep sense of social wrong. In 1840 and 1841, speeches he made on the case of Levet and Collins, and on the education and copyright questions, gained great approbation, and the House began to rceive that their first judgment had been somewhat too conclusive.

He had for some time become identified with the ardent young men who were known as the "Young England" party. Smal as this party was, its members were men of talent. There were Lord John Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Augustus Stafford, Mr. Hope, and some others; and it was no small proof of growing influence that Mr. Disraeli should by common consent have been regarded as their leader. It was of much service to him to be thus associated, because responsibility habituated him to a still more severe discipline of his powers. He gained much applause, too, by his elaborate speech on our consular establishments in 1842; and during that year and 1843 he was a frequent speaker in general defence of the Ministers, although taking higher ground than that assumed by the habitual supporters of Sir Robert Peel.

In 1844 it was that he first reached the vantage-ground from which he at last sprang into power. It was then that he commenced those attacks on Sir Robert Peel, continued through 1845 and up to the middle of 1846, which accelerated the downfal of that statesman, and established his assailant as the most powerful wielder of the weapon of sarcasm that the time had produced. According to their political tendencies men will applaud or condemn the views and imputations put forth in those masterly speeches; but no man in his senses will deny-still less those whose good fortune it was to hear them-that they were the most remarkable oratorical efforts of the contemporary period. That they were personal to the last degree, that they were sometimes disfigured by a virulence almost intolerable, that the license of Parlia-

The accession of the Whigs placed Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli on the Opposition side of the House, but scarcely in opposition. The lamented death of Lord George Bentinck left to his friend the leadership of the party; not, however, the undisputed leadership, for there were men in the Tory ranks who could not and never would distinguish Parliamentary gening. snhp, for there were men in the Tory ranks who could not and never would distinguish Parliamentary genius, and who thought that they could better guide than he, with their antediluvian official standing and their worn-out principles. Time, however, solved the difficulty. A miraculous change had come over Mr. Disraeli of late years. All his youthful vanity and presumption had passed away; he took the leadership of the Opposition as naturally as if he had been unanimously elected thereto, and long trained in party strife. Lord J. Russell soon perceived the kind of man he had to ceal with, and almost immediately treated with him on the footing of an equal. Mr. Disraeliat once proclaimed to his party the impossibility of attempting a pure reaction; he taught them a more cunning mode of winning. Into these matters it is not our province to enter, further than to say that between the heginning of our province to enter, further than to say that between the beginning of 1849 and the commencement of 1851 he had by his system of tactics so rallied his party and propitiated the House, as to have reduced the Whig

House, as to have reduced the Whig majority, on the question of "justice to agriculture," from 140 in the present year to 14 in the latter. Then comes the resignation of the whigs, the unavailing attempt of the Tories to arrange terms and offices among themselves, and the restoration of Lord John Russell to power. In the autumn of 1851 Mr. Disraeli received the formal support of some of the most influential of the county members on his own side to his new scheme of "compensation." On the assembling of Parliament in 1852 (we need scarcely recall the fact to our readers) the Whigs again resigned; Lord Derby formed a Ministry, and Mr. Disraeli received the well-earned reward of his great services to his party. He was knonured by his Sovereign with a seat in the Privy Council, and was nominated to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the Leadership of the House of Commons. Such an instance of rapid rise is unparalleled. It was not until 1844 that Mr. Disraeli began to make his power felt in the House. In less than eight years he had received the highest honours that House can bestow; and he was further gratified by the spontaneous tribute of Lord John Russell (a first-rate judge), that his talents and services fully entitle him to the office he holds.

In the foregoing sketch we have omitted to mention that Mr. Disraeli was returned for Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847; that in 1839 he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, the former mere for Maidstone; that on the death (in 1849) of his father. Mr. I. Disraeli, he succeeded to the

the widow of Wyndham Lewis, the former member for Maidstone; that on the death (in 1848) of his father, Mr. I. Disraeli, he succeeded to the family estate at Bradenham, in Bucks; and that in 1847 he was elected

for that county, which he continues to represent.

The "Disraeli the younger" of 1837, and the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., and Chancellor of the Exchequer, are two jamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., and Chancellor of the Exchequer, are two different persons. The former was a vain, presumptuous, forward egotist, but crammed with talent to the gorge. The latter is a matured, steadygoing Parliamentary leader and Minister, who has effaced from the public memory the "Disraeli the younger" of 1837 as completely as if he had drunk of St. Leon's elixir. Mr. Disraeli is a very Proteus. He shook off the troublesome and somewhat ridiculous disguise of his earlier years, and became, from 1839 to 1844, a modest, painstaking pupil; from 1844 to 1846 he suddenly burst out as a perfectly polished and powerful debater, who for a brief period ruled the House of Commons with a power not granted even to the burning eloquence of a Shell; from 1846 to 1852 he as gracefully and easily assumed the functions of leader of Opposition, conducting his party with a firmness, dignity, and courtesy that won involuntary respect, and we nowfind him as naturally and as ably fulfilling the still more arduous and responsible duties of a Minister of the Crown and manager of the House of Commons. Whatever may be the political or party predilections of the reader, he will at once admit that such a man is entitled for his abilities to the respect and admiration even of his opponents. It is in this spirit that we have put together the foregoing facts, as a just tribute to the genius of a man who has achieved such distinction in the literary and political world.



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P. FROM AN ENGRAVING JUST PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. COLNAGHI.

censure, and at the same time vindicated his own consistency. His great point of difference with Mr. O'Connell he proclaimed to be Repeal of the Union, his agitation for which would make it impossible for them to co-operate. In defending his own consistency, the point he mainly relied on was that we have already referred to—that his Radicalism was only antagonism to the Whigs, and that his Toryism was now no inconsistency. He wound up his letter by a promise that he and O'Connell would "meet at Philippi," where he would "inflict upon him castigation for his lavish insults."

for his lavish insults. During the two following years Mr. Disraeli's name was constantly before the public. He became a mark for the Whig writers; nor was he at all slow to reply to them. During this interval he wrote the "Runnymede Letters," and published his "Vindication of the English Constitution".

At length, towards the close of the year 1837, Mr. Disraeli was returned to the House of Commons, as representative of the borough of Maidstone. His literary reputation had at one time stood so high, and his late self-exhibitions had rendered his name so notorious, that the utmost curiosity was felt to see how this unscrupulous satirist of the follies and weaknesses of others would conduct himself in Parliament. He very speedily furnished his innumerable enemies and detractors with the most agreeable materials for their criticisms and censures. I maiden" speech had none of the modesty of maidhood; couched the hyperbolical language of many of his earlier works and later po tical effusions, the style was utterly unsuited to an assembly essentially utilitarian. The manner of the speaker exaggerated the faults of his matter. It was so exactly what the House had expected, from his more recent proceedings, that convulsions of laughter followed almost every sentence. For nearly half an hour not a word could be heard; and was only at the very close of the speech, when the speaker was almost frantic with rage at the rude and unseemly interruptions he experience that he at last succeeded in impressing the ears of the reporters with the concluding words:—"I have begun," he said, "several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me!" It was not very long before this prophecy was signally fulfilled.

This terrible faces seems to have taught Mr. Disraeli a lesson. For

This terrible fiasco seems to have taught Mr. Disraeli a le a long time his voice was not heard, nor did his pen plunge him in fresh difficulties. When next he addressed the House of Commons—and, at a guess, we should say he scarcely opened his lips for a year or moreamarked change had taken place. There was no more exaggeration or marked change had taken place. There was no more exaggeration or bombastic inflation of style, nor any of that presumptuous manner which, at his first essay, had so provoked the House. In 1839 he first dis-played the fruits of his self-training and discipline, in an admirable speech on the case of the Chartists, whose political movements he attri-

GREAT GRIMSBY DOCKS.

Six years have now elapsed since a far-seeing mercantile company fastened upon the spot which the sagacity of the old roving sea-kings chose to give them the command of the Humber; and there they commenced planting, in defiance of all natural obstacles, a new commercial city, to become the great entrepôt of the trade between western and northern and eastern Europe.

become the great entrepôt of the trade between western and northern and eastern Europe.

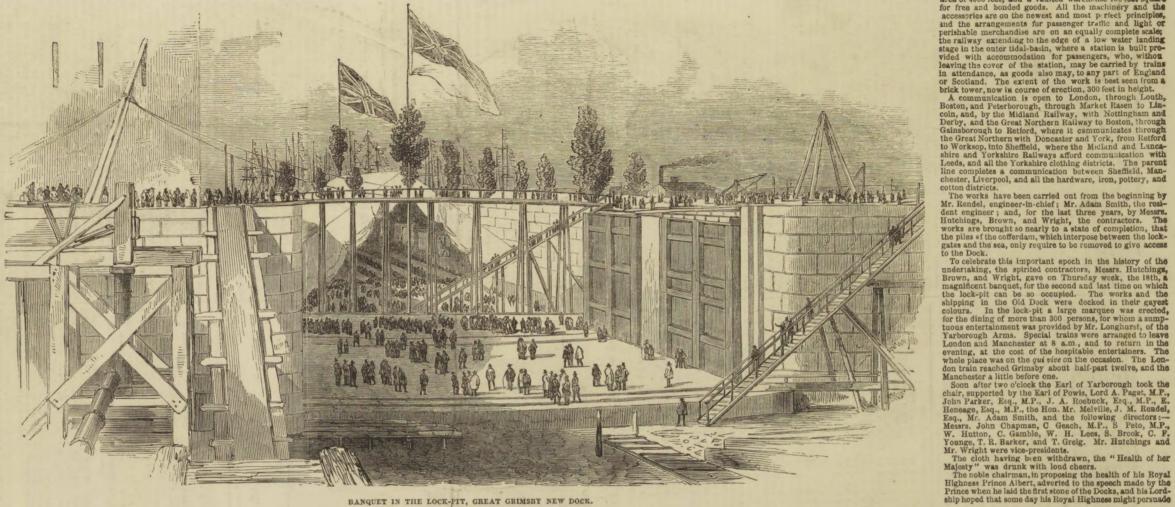
The initial works are now approaching completion. The company have pushed out into the domain of the rolling waters, and amid the treacherous mud they have raised massive superstructures, and thus added nearly 140 acres of solid land to the occupation of man; and there, by the happy union of science, capital, and labour, has been founded the finest harbour on the eastern coast of England.

The new Docks, when cempleted, will present a striking example of the advantage to be derived from a union of railways, docks, and warehouses, executed under one complete plan, and worked under one management. Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber, five miles from its confluence with the sea, has in front a deep roadstead with excellent anchorage in blue clay, protected from the ocean by the promontory of Spurn Point. Great Grimsby Roads afford the only refuge between the Thames and the Firth of Forth. The Old Dock was purchased by the Manchester and Sheifield and Lincolashire Company, when they decided on their "Water Terminus." It has an entrance-lock of 150 feet in length and 37 feet in width, with 18 feet on its sill at high tide. In 1845 they obtained an actfor the new dock; the first stone was laid by Prince Albert on 18th April, 1849; and the very interesting celebration of this event was represented in the LLUSTRAITE LONDON Naws, No. 367.

The entrance tidal basin has an area of 15 acres: its depth at low spring fides is 9 feet; low neaps, 12½; high springs, 27½; high neaps, 24½; at landing slip within the tidal basin the largest steamers can lie-to safely at any time of tide. The Dock is entered from its tidal basin by two locks of massive masonry, with double gates for obb and flood tides. The larger lock, constructed (by arrangement with Government) to admit the largest war-steamers, is in length between gates 200 feet; breadth from wall to wall, 45, and its sill being 9 inches below the large lock, it will have at half-tide a de

ral depth will be two feet more.

In constructing these works, 135 acres have been reclaimed; wharves or quays extend 3600 feet in length, quays to be traversed by railways from the main lines and into sheds and warehouses. Sheds are close to the quays 750 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, afferding a covered



gates and the sea, only require to be removed to give access to the Dock.

To celebrate this important epoch in the history of the undertaking, the spirited contractors, Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, gave on Thursday week, the 18th, a magnificent banquet, for the second and last time on which the lock-pit can be so occupied. The works and the shipping in the Old Dock were decked in their gayest colours. In the lock-pit a large marquee was erected, for the dining of more than 300 persons, for whom a sumptious entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms. Special trains were arranged to leave London and Manchester at 8 a.m., and to return in the evening, at the cost of the hospitable entertainers. The whole place was on the guisive on the occasion. The London train reached Grimsby about half-past twelve, and the Manchester a little before one.

Soon after two o'clock the Earl of Yarborough took the

Manchester a little before one.

Soon after two o'clock the Earl of Yarborough took the chair, supported by the Earl of Powis, Lord A. Paget, M.P., John Parker, Esq., M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., E. Heneage, Esq., M.P., the Hon. Mr. Melville, J. M. Roadel, Esq., M. Adam Smith, and the following directors:—Messrs. John Chapman, C. Geach, M.P., S. Peto, M.P., W. Hutton, C. Gamble, W. H. Lees, S. Brook, C. F. Younge, T. R. Barker, and T. Greig. Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Wright were vice-presidents.

The cloth having been withdrawn, the "Health of her

area of 4000 feet, and a vanited warehouse 150 feet square for free and bonded goods. All the machinery and the accessories are on the newest and most perfect principles,

Mr. Wright were vice-presidents.
The cloth having been withdrawn, the "Health of her Majesty" was drunk with lond cheers.
The noble chairman, in proposing the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, adverted to the speech made by the Prince when he laid the first stone of the Docks, and his Lordship hoped that some day his Royal Highness might persuade



her Mejesty to come with the Royal yacht to see these Docks after they were opened. (Cheers.) He thought it would be a very convenient way for her Majesty to go to Scotland, if the vacht were sent down to Grimsby, and at her Majesty coming down by the Great Northern, might embark at this Dock. (Cheers.) In no part of her dominions would her Majesty receive a more cordial welcome than in Lincolnshire. (Cheers.)

The chai man rext gave the "Health of the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." The vice-chairman gave the "Army and Navy:"Lord A Paget replying for the army, and A thirst Morrom for the navy. Mr. W. Hutten gave the "Bishop and Ciergy of the Dinces.;" and Mr. Hutchings gave the "Decciors of the Raiway with which these Docks were connected."

Lord Yarborough returned thanks for the latter toast, assuring the contractors that his colleagues and himself could not sufficiently express their thanks for the zeal and ability with which the works had been conducted. (Cheers.) His Lordship then glanced at the difficulties of the works. They had rescued 140 acres from the sea. It was six years since the first pile was driven, and 60 000 trees had been used in the works. It those trees were set apart at the usual distance at which trees of such size could grow, they would occupy 2000 acres. Among Post trees were the largest oaks they could find. They could not find in Eng and oaks larve enough to make the great lock rates, and had to send to the Black Forest of Germany for them. If they considered that in an hour's time they should be twenty-five feet below high water mark, they would understand that to keep out the water had been a source of no small labour and a xiety. They had seen to-day the masonry erected upon four-and-a-half acres; and the tower of brick-work, with the water in the tank, would weigh 6000 tons. These things tended to make Englishmen proud that in this country such stupendous works could be carried out, without being under the coatrol or asking the aid of the Government. (Cheers)

(Cheers.)
Mr. Rendel returned thanks, and in the course of his address observed that the works above ground were only one-tenth of those buried in the mud.

T. R. Barker, Esq., gave the "Health of John Fowler, Esq., engineer-in-chief of the railway"—(Cheers)—who was unavoidably absent.
The Hon. Mr. Melville gave the "Health of Mr. Heneage, member for Grimsby;" to which Mr. Heneage replied.

J. Chapman, Esq., gave the "Members for the borough of Sheffield."

Chapman, Esq., gave the "Members for the borough of Sheffield."

(Cheers.)
Mr. Parker returned thanks. Mr. Roebuck, who was londly called for, and much cheered, also thanked the company in an eloquent speech, ably characterising the scientific skill of the Dock works.
Mr. Rendel then proposed the health of Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, which was drunk with lond cheers.
Mr. Hutchings returned thanks, and stated several interesting facts as to the materials used in the works.

Mr. Hatchings returned thanks, and stated several interesting facts as to the materials used in the works.

The Earl of Pows then gave the "Health of the noble Chairman," to which Lord Yarborough responded, giving "the Mayor and Corporation of Grimsby."

Mr. Greig then gave "the Officers of the Company," which was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Alport; and the proceedings closed, about half-past six, with the tract of "the Press," proposed by Mr. Geach, M.P.

The entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms, and not by Messrs. Archer and Holt, as stated in our Journal of last week.

The water was let into the Dock on Tuesday morning, at half-past five, and the first boat was launched (for the resident engineers' accommodation) at eleven o'clock. The Dock gates answered far exceeding all anticipations, as they are in a technical sense waterproof.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LAW REFORM.—The supplement to the appendix to the first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the process, practice, and system of pleading in the Court of Chaucery has been printed this week. It contains the evidence of the Hon. Dadley Field, one of the commissioners on practice and pleadings, by whom the New York code of procedure was framed, and also the letters of seve all United States judges to that gentleman, giving the result of their observations on the practical operation of the blended system of law and equity practised in the American Republic. One of the judges (the Hon. L. H. Sundford) mentions the following equity cases, which it had become his duty to try with a jury: duty to try with a jury :-

duty to try with a jury:

In one case, B. versus G. and E. M. S., the complaint stated a very lucrative partnership in the manu acture of gold pens, which, in plaintiff's absence, and in direct volation of the copartnership articles, defendants disvolved and excluded pishintif from the concern. He prayed an injunction, a receiver, an account, and division of assets, and his damages by reason of the dissolution. The injunction was granted exparts. Then came a motion to dissolve, and a cross notion for a receiver. The former was denied, and the receiver was appointed. Meantime defendants answered justifying the dissolution by alleged misconduct, &c. of the plaintiff, for which they claimed damages, and submitting to an account, &c. A judgment in part was entered by consent, directing the regular accounts to be taken, and a division made of the as-ets on hand. Both of these were done, and a report made and confirmed. The cause was then tried before a jury, on the issues as to the dissolution and its causes, and the counter claims for damages. The trial occupied a week, and resulted in a verd ct for plaintiff for 7500 dollars damages. This enabled the Court to give a final judgment, winding up the whole controversy. You will observe, that, under the old system, basides the Chancery suit for the account, a suit at law for the damages would have been in ispensable.

Libertry in Title "Modell Republic!"—In the latter part of last week, William Houston complained to the magistrate at the Thames Police-Court that he account a second the part of the account.

for the da mages would have been in inspensable.

Liberty in this "Model Republic!"—In the latter part of last week, William Houston complained to the magistrate at the Thames Police-cour, that he, a free-born British subject, had been sold into siavery by a sea captain, with whom he engaved as a steward for wages. Having exhibited his register teket as a seaman, he stated that he was born in Gioraliar in 1810. His father was a native of St. Demingo, and his mother a London woman. About thirteen years ago he shipped in the Broad Oak, at Liverpool, as steward, for 25 dollars a month. On the arrival of the ship at New Orleans, the vessel was sold, and the captain, Joseph M Coy, sold him to an American, by whom he was taken to a place called Tricupe, in St. Matthew county, where he remained in bondage five years. His owner having learned that measures were about being taken for his liberation, put him in irons, and sent him back to New Orleans, where he was again sold to the keeper of a public house. He was next bettered to Henry Lynch, an Irishman, who hired him out to a Captain Willis, by whom he was engaged to serve as a drummer in the army under General Taylor. He remained with the army first two years, and received a salare wound in the head at the battle of Monterey, and a shot in the right register wound in the head at the battle of Monterey, and a shot is the right register of the was a British subject, but put him in gaol, and send Lynch for the purchase-money. Upon the expiration of fourteen months he was alpree mand discovered that he was a British subject, but put him in gaol, and send Lynch for the purchase-money was appropri ted towards the expenses of his maintenance while in gaol. A lawyer named Howard, of Baker street, New Orleans, then became his purchaser, who soon afterwards transferred him, to a a consideration, to Mr. Bather, a Scotchman, of Natches. This person sold him to a Mr. Lapiere, through whom he was enabled to communicate with Mr. Mayhew, the Britsh Consul, who ultimately sent him to

where he was, could give him no recress.

THE CLAYCROSS COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—At the List Lerby As izes, the widow of the late John Blake, Eq., obtained a verdict for £4000 damages for the death of her hubband, occasioned by a collision near clayers in May last. The company have since succeeded in obtaining a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the Judre. The case was to have been tried again at the present assizes, but a compromise has been effected on the following terms:—The Midland Company to pay Mrs. Blake the sum of £2500, and each party to bear their own costs of the legal proceedings. It is stated that Mrs. asyne I, the widow of J. G. Meynel; Eq. a magnistrate of the county of Derby, who was killed by the same collision, has accepted from the company the sum of £2000 in liquidation of all claims against them for the death of her husband.

On Saturday last, in the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. Amos On Saturday last, in the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. Amos and a jay, a Mr. Contierbuck brought an action against a cab proprietor, named Bowtell, to recover the value of a box, estimated at £6, which formed part of his luggage when he engaged the cab st the Padlington station, but which was not deposted with the other articles when he arrived at Hoxton. It was contended for the defendant, that, as cab proprietors only undertook to convey passengers, they were not liable for luggage which was taken gratuitously. The judge said it was evident that the pi-in-tiff was entitled to recover, but left at to the jury to determine the value of the missing article. The jury returned a verification the pi-intiff—damages, £3.

On Tuesday, a Mr. Joseph Tennyson, a suggeon in the Royal Nays.

returned a vertice for the pidnuff—damages, £3.

On Tuesday, a Mr. Joseph Tennyson, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, residing in Broughton-piace, flockney-road, was ordered by the magistrates at Worship-street Police-office to find substantial buil for his good behaviour for the next three months, in consequence of having attempted, while in a state of great intoxication, to stab police-constable Arnoid, who at the time was endeavouring to prevent him stabbing his wife in his surgery, on the previous day. The required sureties having been procured, the accused was liberated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONS—It is certainly essential to the excallence of a problem, that it cannot be solved in less than the given number of invoice; and, notwithstanding your "repeated" solution, we are of option that relither 423 not 450 can be accomplished in less W N W—It is obvious at the first glance that White nume win B P G. of Mancheture—Prob cm 421 is as correct as it is ingenious. If you will examine the disgram again, it will be evident to you that Black can gain no hing by I. R takes R. 2. R takes R. (ch): as White has simely to reply 3. R takes R. 4, and gives Make next more Tree Modern-Same and the accessionary in this country to warn as adversary of his Queen's darker by saying "Check to your Queen."

A SUSSCRIBER—The book of the Tournament Games, we understand, is now r. ady for delivery, and the copies to subscribers will, no doubt, be duly transmitted.

DELOS—Bend your communicative early in the week.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—I. The Cheese-Player's Chronicle is published monthly, at the off cs, 21. King Williams treet. Charing-cross. 2. Jeanisch's instructive work, the "Analyse Nurvelle," may be got of Williams and Norgate the foreign booksellers. 3. The reprint of Nisvelife's treatise has not yo reached his country.

PH B—The key moves to the elever Enigram No 715 sep. 1. Q to Q B 7th (ch); 2. Q to Q R 7th (ch). Re you have comitted a Black P as Black's K. Kisch.

WERCHY—It is self-evident that the letters (ch) to move 8, in the solution of Mr Bolton's problem are unnecessary.

OM J—Of nome of them we shall g'adly avail ourselves. The others will require revision and

unnecessary me of them we shall g'adly avail ourselves. The others will require revision and

M J=07 foliated that we are a second of the foliation of

Al:

-Much too easy

NET — I. We believe you are wrong. See the Author's Solution. 2. Both Eniguas, 722

1723, can be solved in the number of moves stipulated.

an 1723, can be solved in the number of moves stipulated.

TAYERS. They shall be reported on n xt we k

F, P S, and others — The "tich" at move S, in the solution of Mr Bolton's Problem, is clearly unnecessary, as "checa" is not given; but it does not in any way invalidate the solution, when is perfect.

M H. of Hul—They shall be examined.

wh on is perfect.

E M H. of it il... They shall be examined
AGKE should devote a few hours to some elementary work on the game. With respect to the
solution in question, about which we are so unnecessarily troubled, the Pawn does not
over the cheek: Black throws it forward to K B the, but it it taken in passing, and the
King, being still in check, is obliged to move. We really have not time or space to explain.

King, being still in check, is colliged to move. We reasily have not into or space to explain such obvious matters.

Soll Tions of Problem No 425 by Tur t Niet, Tyro Moriestas, M.P., S.—y, P.P., L.S.D., C.G.P.,

Boldonia, Phedran, Cabirseou of Dublin, Arbaox. G.R., Subalo rn.

Soll Tions of Froblem No 425, by Stevens. R.D.M., Ardens, Philo-Cheas, Magdus, D.D.,

Mirre, Solona, Skinnoud, Quix; E.M. H. of Pull.

Soll Tions of Princhas by Derevon, M.P., L.S.D., Rev T.C., Revs G.N., D.D., are correct; all others are wrong

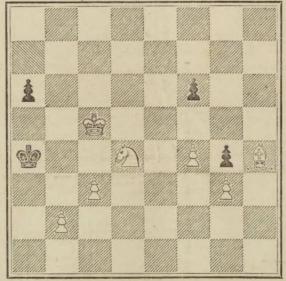
	SOLUTION OF P	ROBLEM No. 425.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. K to his B 24 2. K to his B 31	K to his B 4th	5. P to K R 8th (be- coming a Rook)	
3. P to K R 6th	K to his 4th K to his B 4th	6. R to K R 5th-	
4. I to k is in	- 10 ms b 4m		
	SOLUTION OF PI	ROBLEM No. 426.	

BLACK. BLACK. 4. R takes R 1. R to Q 5th (double ch) K to B 5th
2. R to K 5th
3. Kt to Q 3d (ch) K takes P

4. 8 takes
5. B to Q 2d
6. R Mates. Anything

(a) He may also play K takes P, but the result is the same.

PROBLEM No. 427. By Judy. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Finely contested Gambit between Mr. Petropp, the great Russian player, and Major Jaenisch *

(The King's Bishop's Gambit.)							
WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)				
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	34. K to Kt 3d	P to K B 3d				
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	35. R to K sq	P takes P				
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	36. R takes P (ch)	R takes R				
4 K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	37. P takes R	K takes P				
5. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 21	38. K takes P	K to B 3d				
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	39. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th				
7. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to QR 31	40. P to K R 6th	K to Kt 3d				
8. B to K 2d	Q to K R 3d	41, K to B 4th	K takes P				
9. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 3d (a)	42 K to K 5th	P to Q Kt 5th				
10. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 2d	43 K takes Q P (c)	P takes P				
11. Kt to K B 31	P to K Kt 5th	44 K takes P	K to Kt 4th				
12. Kt to K sq	Q to K B 3d	45. K to Q 4th	K to B 5th				
13. B takes K Kt P	Q takes Q P	46, K takes P	K to his 4th				
14. Q takes Q	B takes Q	47. K to Q B 4th	K to Q 34				
15. B takes Q B	Q R takes B	48. K to Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d				
	B takes Q Kt	49. K to Q B 5'h	K to Q 21				
17, l' takes B	P to Q 4 in	50. K to Q 5 h	K to Q B 2d				
18. P to K 5 h	Kt to K 31	51. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d				
19. Kt to Q 31	K Kt to K 2d	52. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d (d)				
20 Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3d	53. P to Q R 4th	K to Q Kt 2d				
21. K to B 21	Kt takes B	54. P to Q B 4th	K to Q B 2d				
22. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 31	55. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2d				
23 P to K Kt 3d	K to Q 21	56 K to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 2d				
24. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq	57. K to Q R 6th	K to Q Kt sq				
25. Kt to Q 31	P to K R 4th	58. P to Q B 5th	K to Q R sq				
26. K to Kt 2d	Q R to K 2d	59. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d				
27. K R to K B sq	P to Q B 4th	60. P to Q R 5th	K to Q B 2d				
28. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	61. K to Q R 6'h	K to Kt sq				
29. P takes Kt	KRto KKtsq(ch)	62. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d				
30. K to B 31	K R to K Kt 5th	63. P to Q B 6th (ch)					
31. KR to his aq	K to his 3d (b)	64 K to B 5th	K to B sq				
32. QR to K Kt sq	K to B 4th	65. K to Q 6th	K to Q sq				
33. K takes R	P takes R (ch)	66. P to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq				
		e was drawn.					
-							

* Of all the games I played with Mr Petrolf during my last sejourn in Warraw (of which I naturally her the greater part). I have only recorded the one; and this, although containing many remarkable features, exhibits, ais, many grave errors. The reason of which errors is that we p ayed no match nor set games, but a ere so of mere experimental parties to establish dishibitly the best attacks and defences in the Bishop's Gamest. Our memoir on this subject is now findhed, but we reserve it for more careful revision, after which we shall hasten to place it at the disposal of the editor.

(a) This in a the propagation of the editor.

It at the disposal of the educr. It is the top of the educr in the roper move, as we subsequently found out. It would have been better to 9. Ptb K B 31, which would have enabled him to main ain the Gambit Pawn not without come trouble. It will be seen in our fortherning srifele, that this defence much simplifies by playing at the 8th move K to K 24, instead of Q to K B 34. The adopted by Black in the present game tends to equalise the partie, by giving up the Pawn.

it Fa∞n. From the mement when the Queens were exchanged up to this point the game comes to sy correctly played, at least on the part of Black; but here he cummics a notable sault spiriting to move, instead of 31. K to K 3d, 31. R to K 1q, which would have been fol-

and mirring to move, instant of 51. K to K ad, 31. K to K id, which would have been followed by WHITE.

32. Q R to K Kt sq Q R to K Kt sq 33 R takes B R takes R and would, I think, have ensured him the victory; whilst in consequence of 31. K to K 3d, the balance of refarantage turns in White in sever (c) After the 35th naive of White, K R to K sq he had an eary winning same; but here, at move 43, by taking the Q P awn with his Kinz (unneed of taking the Q K I P with P), he falls to a griet one error, and a drawn game it the consequence. It is true that this mistake afforded M Petroff a favourable supportunity of exhibiting the resources of a great master in making a drawn battle of a game so completely compromised. The termination is an interesting example of a King and Fawn against a King and two Pawns (d) I mess "opposition." memoryers are highly instructive. The edvance of the White Pawns can never be of any avail while Black persists in his policy of keeping his Q E Pawn summoved.

EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A committee of noblemen and gentlemen is being formed, having for its object to test public opinion upon the question of retaining or removing the Crystal Palace; and, should the former alternative be ultimately decided upon, then the purposes to which the bailding should be applied, and the means of rendering it self supporting, will become subjects for consideration. The contractors have, within the last flow days, had two applications from Paris for the purchase of the building, and its removal to the Champ de Mars. One of these is believed to be made on behalf of the French Government.

The sight-seers who visit the new Houses of Parliament should be informed that the orders issued on Saturdays by the Lord Great Chamber ain now admit not only to the House of Peers, but to the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, the Royal Callery, the Victoria Tower, and the Royal

admit not only to the House of Peers, but to the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Staircase.

We understand the King of Hanover is expected to arrive in this country at the latter end of May.

At Worms, on the evening of the 14th instant, as Father Daur was preaching in the Cathedral, and was setting forth the proofs of the divinity of Christ, a shot struck one of the doors of the church. Those of the congregation who sit near the entrance ran out, but the father admonishing all to tranquility and devout attention, the incident was allowed to pass. Nothing is known of the author of this interruption.

A fashionable dressmaker living near the Place Vendôme, at Paris, Mdlle. F., caused, a few drys are, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and fith were thrown on it, and this was repeated the next day. On the following Tuesday evening a ball, apparently discharged from an air-gun, knocked the window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately, she was not touched. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

The City Commissioners of Sewers have applied to the corporation of London to cause three markets weekly to be held at Leadenhall and Bermondsey, so that the raw hides may then sooner get to the tanner's hands, instead of being scaticed about the markets in wet weather, breeding vermin and engendering diseases.

Salmon, it would appear, have almost deserted the Shannon, as up to last week the take at Limerick and at Glin, Shawagolden, and the Clare side, did not number 100 fish since the se ison commenced. Salmon brings in this market the enormous price of 2a. per lb.

The Omnibus of Naples of the 4th states that the town of Bagnara, in Lower Calabria, has been visited of late by such violent shocks of earthquake, that the inhabitants have been obliged to leave their houses and live in barracks of wood outside the town.

A fine white heron was killed a few days ago, near

On Tuesday last, the keeper of the lighthouse at Cairnryan, in cotland, observed a large number of perpoises coming into Lochryan; and a Wednesday they were seen playing about the loch, within a short distance of

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th inst., states that the Marianna, war-

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th inst., states that the Marianna, warsteamer, whose disappearance has already been noticed, has been wrecked, with her crew of about 120 men, off the Dalmatian coast.

It appears from a Parliamentary document that the sum paid by the contractors for the London Corporation tolls, as rent, for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, was severally £5510, £5710, £5810. The rents and profits are applicable, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to the formation of a new street from Holborn-bridge, in the City, towards Clerkenwell-green.

In many places between Rugby, Waiford, and London, the turf, shrubs, trees, &c. on the slopes of the North-Western line of railway, are either burnt, or are now burning, with alarming rapidity. In the early part of the week more than 100 burning plots were observed blazing, destroying everything in its course, and defying the utmost efforts of a number of men who were employed to extinguish the fire.

It is stated that Mr. Welby Pugin is in a state of mind at this time which prevents any attention to professional pursuits.

which prevents any attention to professional pursuits.

William Kalabergo, the Italian who was convicted, at the late ass'zes for the nurder of his uncle, was occurred at Oxford Castle, at eight o'clock
on Monday morning. As already stated, the unfortunate man had confessed his

The palace of Rheinardsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of The palace of Kheinardsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Getha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built, at great cost, in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

William Pamplin, who was convicted at the last Winchester Summer

Assizes for being concerned in the great gold-dust robbery on the Suth-Wes.crn Railway, and sentenced to ten years' transportation, afterwards commuted to two years' imprisonment, has, in consequence of ill health, been granted a free pardon by the Secretary of State, and was released on Wednesday. It is said that he has rendered some important disclosures to the railway company, which have hastened his pardon.

From a return made by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of yourges made by British steam-vessels from France was

From a return made by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of voyages made by British steam-vessels from France was 1665, with tonnage 225,999; from Holland, 884, with tonnage 224,020; and from Belgium, 321, with tonnage 69,311. The return of foreign steam-vessels entering ports in the United Kingdom within the same year—two voyages from France, with 149 tonnage; 136 from Holland, with 31,318 tonnage; and 88 from Belgium, with 22,151 tonnage.

The military commission of the Germanic Diet has greated the commission.

The military commission of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 40,000 fivins to Professors Schönbein, of Basle, and Böttger, of Frankiert, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

Rio de Janeiro will shortly be lighted with gas by an English com-

Rio de Janeiro will shortly be lighted with gas by an English company. The gas pipes for the purpose will be shipped from Liverpool in a few days, and a gentleman proceeds to Rio by the next Brazilian mail packet from Southampton to superintend the arrangements.

A parcel of pineapples has been received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, by the Bosphorus steamer, from Sierra Leone, being the first importation to this country from our African possessions.

It is eaid that the Great Western are making arrangements with parties in South Wales to bring large quantities of Welsin coal to London at one-halfpenny per ton per mile. The Great Western, as well as the Great Northern, and we might say the Berwick and other railway companies, know full well the advantage of carrying coals long distances and in large quantities.

The Right Ilon, the Speaker's fifth Parliamentary dinner took place on Saturday, last. In the evening there was a brilliant soirée at the right hongentleman's residence. The Speaker's second and last levee takes place this day.

this day.

By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that in the year ending the 5th of January last the duty on legacies was £1,160,080 16s. 54.; in Scotland. £95,633 2s. 84.; in Great Britain, £1.255,713 19s. 1d.; and in Ireland. £59,566 18s. 4d.; whilst on probates administrations, &c.. in the year, the amounts were respectively £926,012 1s. 6d.; £71,314: £997.326 1s. 6d., and £66,075. From 1797 the duty on legacies has amounted to £47,502,446 14s. 9d., and on probates, administrations, and testamen ary inventories, to £38,260 557 15s. 8\$d.

The local papers say that so many Meltonians are appointed to the new Ministry, that the metropolis of the sporting world is in a most deplorable state of duliness.

state of dulness.

The Liverpool Town Council held a special meeting on Monday, and some of the members became rather puglistic in their words and actions, whilst discussing the question of the election of a new head constable.

On Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, some audacious their entered the house of Inspector Ledsam, of the Sasford police force, near Manchester, by means of skeleton keys, and contrived to steal 8s. in money, and three brooches. This makes the fourth time the same officer has had his house similarly entered during the past twelve months, and, what is more remarkable, the house is exactly opposite the principal extrance of the police-office, distant from it something under a dyzen yards, and the inspector himself was on duty in the office at the very time!

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland gave a farewell dinner party on Saturday, at Dablin Castle, to his Royal Hignness the Duke of Cambridge.

A grand musical commemoration in honour of the late poet Moore took place on Monday night, in the Ancient Concert Room, in Dublin. Th compositions performed were all the e of the immortal bard himself.

took place on Monday night, in the Ancient Concert Room, in Duoma. An compositions performed were all tho e of the immortal bard himself.

A bill will shortly be submitted to Parliament for the purpose of forming a new main street from Bisckfriers-road to London-bridge, so that the present tortuous and inconvenient approach may be altogether avoided, and thus effect an improvement that has, for years past, been considered wanting to connect those two great thoroughfaires. The line proposed is a continuation of Stamford-street, so that when completed there will be a direct communication on the Surrey side of the river from London to Westminster-bridge. As a sum of money was some years ago granted by Government for this object, with the interest that has since accrued upon it a small sum only will be required to complete the work.

The Limerick papers state that there has not been a single labouring man or woman, able to work, unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration, nevertheless, proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all the Irish ports.

all the Irish ports.

The report read at the annual meeting of the directors of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queenstreet, stated that during the past year 49 widows of deceased artists have been receiving pensions, of whom 44 were paid £15, four £7 10s., and one £16 5s. per annum. In addition, 33 orphans had received sums varying from £5 downwards. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2312, and the disbursements were £2110 14s. 4d.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

DURATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS

Lord Browghar laid upon the rable a bill, which was read a first time, for diminishing the interval between the proclamation of the Crown and the assembling of Parlia neat. The measure would save a fortulation point of time, but it would not be compository. At the present time, fify days must clapse between it would not be compository. At the present time, fify days must clapse between the sound of the proclamation for summoning a new Parliament and the day field for its assembland. This enactment was rendered necessary by the 22nd field for its essentiand. This enactment was rendered necessary by the 22nd field for the action with Scotland, and by various circumstances which and since ceased to be of any importance. The offers his bill was to reduce that period from fifty to thirty, five days. The noble and learned Lord added a few observations on the necessity of resorting to some means to prevent a recurrence of the gross system of bribary, at the next general election, which had usually distinguished former ones.

The Earl of Derby had no objection to the measure proposed by the noble and learned Lord. With respect to bribery at elections, the fill upon the subject introduced by the late Gavernment would shortly be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

THE MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. French asked the Secretary to the Admiraty—" Whether the Australian Royal Mail Company have entered into and executed the contract with the Government for the carriage of the mails to Sydney? What security has been given for the due performance of the service contracted for? Have they been given a Royal charter, and upon what terms as to the amount of capital to be subcribed? When is the first steamer to mail with the mails from England?"

Mr. A. Stappord replied, that the Australian Mail Company had not yet contracted into or executed any contract with the Government for the conveyance of the Australian mail, the reason for this being that the directors thought it better to wait for a charter, and to enter into the contract as a chartered rather than as an individual company. As to the second question, the charter subded the company to raise at once £500,000; and the sum already paid up was £300,000 or £400,000. With regard to the third question, he had sufficiently answered it. No charter had yet been given. The time fixed for the departure of the first steamer was the 3d of June, this being a postponement from the 1st of May; and communications had been received from Mr. Courard, from which there seemed to be no deubt that the time thus fixed would be punctually kept.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Firzaor, this bill, sent down from the House of Lords, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day fortnight.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Sir T. E. Colebbooke took the liberty of asking in what position the nezotiations were at present with regard to this subject—whether they were confined
to an official channel, or whether it was positively intended to renew the late
mission to S am?

mission to Sam?

The CHANCELLOR of the Excheques said, there was an intention on the part of the Government to renew the mission to Siam whenever circumstances seemed to romise that it would be successful. Circumstances had transpired recently which induced the hope that the mission would be appointed much more speedily than had appeared probable a short time back.

more speedily than had appeared probable a short time back.

MEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. Scholefield asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "whether the Government intended to a quissee in the decision of the judges in the case of "the Queen v. the publishers of the "Household Narrative of Current ovents;" and, if not, what course the Government meant to pursue with regard to other publications issued under similar circumstances?"

The Chancellos of the Excheques stated that the case in question had been referred to the Crown officers, and he believed they had conferred with the legal advisers of the late Government on the subject. When he was in possession of their opinion, he should be able to give a definite answer to the hon, gentlemsn.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. Walpolk said that it was his intention to move on Monday next that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary at War be empowered to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending and consolidating the laws relating to the mil.tla.

amending and consolidating the laws relating to the militia.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS—EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply being read,
Lord J. Russell, said, that after what had taken place on Friday night in the
House of Lords, which was somewhat satisfactory, intermuch as the Earl of
Drby hid said his intentions were that the Parliament should be dissolved
with the view to the re-assembling of a new one before the close of the authorn,
he thought it most advisable to allow the estimates to pass with as little discussion as passible. He would also suggest that another day in the week should
be given up to Government business, in order to facilitate its speedy transaction.
The noble Lord deprecated as a great mis ortune any change in the present
system of combined education in Ireland, and housed that no proposition would
be made in the present Parliament to interfere with it.
Mr. Watroth wild there was no intention to make any alteration in the prosent system of combined education in Ireland. He had intimated that some
modification might be made, so as to render the system more satisfactory to the
clerky of the Establish d Church, but it was not intended to touch the subject
at all during the present year.

Mr. B. Oscopar the stablish answer of the right han gentlemen, as few from

at all during the present year.

Mr. B. Osnoanse thought the answer of the right hon, gentleman, so far from being satisfactory, was evasive. They could make no medification of the system satisfactory to the clergy of the Established Church, which would not go the length of upsetting the whole system of national education in Ireland. He agreed with Lord John Russell, that it would be the best course to get on with

agreed with Lord John Russell, that it would be the best course to git on with the public business as fast as possible.

Sir Ds Lacy Evans moved the following resolution in the way of amendment on the motion for going into committee of supply:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is inconsistent on the part of the Government to propose an augmentation, however small, of the armed and paid forces of the country, whose they at the very same time refuse, and in effect discountenance and discourage, the highly landable, patriotic, and chivalrous offers of gratinious service from various parts of the kingdom, hawing for their object the formation of r.fs companies and regiments for the national defence."

Mr. Hours said he was glad to hour the declaration of Lord John Russell; and so strongly was he impressed with the wisdom of the course he was about to adopt, that he (Mr. flume), for the first time in his life, would offer no opposition to the estimates.

Mr. Fox Madle objected to trusting to volunteer corps, rather than to the regular inlitts, for the detence of the country.

After some observations in which S r R. H. Inglis, Mr. B. light, and Sir J. Tyrrell took part.

took part,
Mr. Nicardo a ked if it was the intention of the Government to alter the
Mr. Nicardo a ked if it was the intention of the Government to alter the

olicy of the country with respect to the shipping and commercial interests?

Mr. liffales said the manner in which that policy had been carried ont by elate flovernment rendered it impossible to attempt its reversal by restoring Mr. Herries and the manner the late Government tendered it impossible to attempt its revealed the Navigation Laws.

Air. Landounner said he looked upon the right han, gentleman's speech to his constituents as the funeral oration over the Navigation Laws, and contended that the shipping interests had profited largely by their repeal.

Mr. G. F. Young contended that their repeal had been disastrons to the shipbuilding interests of the country, and more particularly so to those of the port of London.

of London.

The Charcellor of the Exchequer said he was gial to hear of Mr. Hume's pacific intentions towards the Government; and added, that, as soon as the necessary measures for the good government of the country should be passed, a dissolution of Parliament shent it take place.

Mr. Walfole said his object with respect to the rifle corps was not to discourage the formation of volunteer rise corps; but, in the present state of the law, he thought it advisable that the opin of of the House should be taken upon the Midita Bull to be introduced by Government before lending any sanction to those corps.

Sir De Lacy Evans withdrew his amendment, and the House went into

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Several votes of money on account of the army and navy estimates were taken fter some discussion, and the House resumed.

CHANGERY REFORM.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Suitors of Changery Relief Ed.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a comment of the House resolving itself into a chancery Relief Bill,

Mr. P. Wood complained that it had been stated that the present Government had found no trace of a Chancery Reform Bill in the public offices on their accession to the adm nistration of affairs. The first was, that active steps had been taken to remodel the Court of Chancery, though there was not sufficient time to throw the intended reformation into the shape of a bill.

Mr. J. Stuars and that all that had falled from the hon, and learned gentleman proved the exprectness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was man proved the correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was man proved to be correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was man proved to be correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was man proved to be correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was many proved to be correctness of the statement.

man proved the correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was prepared, norwithstanding the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech implying that such a measure had setually been prepared.

Mr. F. MAULU said the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech only went the length of saying that she had directed a bill to be prepared on the subject, and there was ample evidence that steps had been taken with a view to carry out the object thus indicated.

Mr. Henker said no readenized the closestic of the late Correspond in their

the object thus indicated.

Mr. Henley said no one doubted the sincerity of the late Government in their professions of Chanceyy reform; but still it was a fact that delays had intervened, and that nothing effectual had been done.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Copyright Amendment Bill went through committee.

The St. Alban's Desiranchisement Bill passed through committee.

The order for the second reading of the Salo of Beer Bill was then read and discharged.

Adjourned at twenty minutes part one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

The Lord Chancellon moved the second reading of the Law of Wills Amendmend Bill, the object of which was to remove some of the anomalies at present existing, particularly those connected with the system of signatures, which

frequently prevented the intentions of the testatic from being carried one formal inaccuracy connected with the signature. ii, if it met with their Lordship," approbation, shou ed that the bill, if it met with their Lordship, approbation, should be for-rided through all its stages as speedily as possible, on order that it might pass one Easter.

octore Laster.

After some observations from Lord Broughan, Lord Cranworth, and the Earl of Ellenborough, the bill was read a second time.

Earl of Ellemonorgh, the bill was read a second time.

Lord Beaumont asked for information with respect to the present state of affairs in the Argentine Confederation, the Bunda Oriental, and the other countries watered by the River Plate at distributates. The nobe Lord also took occasion to press on the Government the necessity of availing themselves of the late fail of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayros, to enter into negotiations for the purpose of opining a path for British commerce in Bolivia, Brazil, and other districts of South America.

The Eurl of Malanessurar replied, that, as soon as he had heard of the expulsion of Rosas, he put himself into communication with the Government of the French Reunblis for the sake of renewing such ne, obtations with the states along the River Plate as would contribute to the peace of those states and the commercial interest of both nations.

The Earl of Areapagen expressed his great gratification at the termination of

commercial interest of both nations.

The Earl of Abradeen expressed his great gratification at the termination of the war.

the war.

A short conversation on the sulject ensued between the Earl of Harrowst,
Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Kenyon; in the course of which
The Earl of Malmesburg promised to furnish Lord Beaumont with a copy of
the last despatch received by the Government relating to the expulsion of Rosas.
The subject then dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

RE ELECTION
Viscourt Galway took the eaths and his seat for East Retford.

MINISTERS MONEY.—THE ANNUITY TAX.

Mr. Walfole announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Reynolds, that the Government intended to bring in a bill next session to settle the vexed question of ministers' money in Ireland. The right hon, gentleman, in answer to another question, said that he would go through the papers upon the subject, and see it he could not arrive at some means of disposing of the question of the annuity tax in Scotland.

EAST INDIA COMPANYS CHAPTER.

taxin Scotland.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. Herries, in answer to Mr. Bright, stated, that, in moving for a select committee on East ladian affairs, he should take the opportunity of stating the views of the Government upon that subject.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he shou'd feel it to be his duty to move the usual a hournment of the Hyuse for the Easter recess from the 8th to the 19th of April.

Sth to the 19th of April.

THE HOP DUIY.

Mr. Frewen moved a resolution, that, in any remission of taxation, the repeal of the Excise duty on hops ought to be taken into serious consideration. He founded his motion upon the facts, that the amount raid into the Exchequer on account of this tax did not exceed, upon an average of three years, £250,000; that it was the only tox which had never been mitigated, and that it pressed with reset severity upon the hop-growers, and was producing distress and runnin his part of the country.

The Chancellog of the Exchequee observed, it was admitted that it would be improper to press Government for any piedge upon this subject, which, when a revision of taxation would take place, would not escape their attention. Under the circumstances, he holed Mr. Frewen would not require a more definite answer.

After some disci s.ion in which Mr. Hame, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Coblen

FREWEN said he was satisfied with the answer he had received, and would

Mr. Anderson moved for copies of all corresponded between her Majesty's Government, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and our Censul-General in Egypt, relative to the attempted interforence of the Ports in the internal administration of that country. He enlarged upon the injurious effects of the pretensions put forward by the Torkish Government, which would deprive the Pacha of the hereditary independence which had been conceed to Mehemet All, and reduce his successors to dependence upon the Suitan, whose interference relationship.

Persince he ascribed to the machinations of discarded servants of the Pacha at Constantinople.

The Chancellos of the Excheques said the motion referred to a most important and delicate question of foreign policy; viz. the relations between Turkey and Egypt; and it was quite impossible to accede to it. Negotiations were now going on for the adjustment of this question with a dne regard to the interests of the two countries, and generally to the interests of the world. He must oppose the motion, therefore, on the grounds that the transactions were in an imported state; that negotiations were still going on at Constantinople upon the authority and that the production of the papers would be attended with effects most injurious to the public service.

Lord J. Russell concurred in this objection. We were on the most friendly terms with both the Sultan and the Pacha; but any interference on our part could only be received as the counsel of a friend, and he thought the publication of the certer-pundence would tend to obstruct the object in view.

After some further convertation the motion was withdrawn.

The O'Gorman Maion called the attention of the Government to this subject of a petition from the Town Commissioners of Ennis, concluding with a motion for certain directions to the Board of Works in Ireland.

A short conversation followed; but the long gentleman ultimately withdrew his motion.

RAJAH BROOKE.

Mr. Hums moved for a copy of a letter from Mr. Burns to Lord Palmerston, omplaining of obstructions received at the bands of Sir James Brooke, and of any answer thereto.

Mr. II. DRUMMOND objected to motions of this kind, invidiously worded, in-

stead of direct charges.
The motion was agreed to.

DESCRITERS FROM MERCHANT SHIPS.

Mr. Herlet obtained leave and brought in a bil to enable her Majesty to carry into effect the arrangements made with fereign powers for the apprehension of seamen who desert from their ships, which was read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Farwen, a bill was brought in and read a first time, to promote the building of churches in benefices that have no church, and to prevent the union of benefices above a certain value.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.

Mr. M. Gisson moved that the following gentlemen be nominated the solect committee on Manchester and Salford education: -Mr. Miner Gisson, Mr. William Miles, Viscount Melkund, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Brian, Marquis of Blandford, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. ald, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Resount Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Child.

Mr. Pero objected to its constitution, and the motion was postponed. The report of the Committee of Sapply was agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

BOROUGH OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The report on the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, after a few more words from Mr. J. Bell. and a declaration by Mr. Walpule that the Government intended to support the second reading of the Corrupt Practices Bill.

The Controlled the Consolidate and Eularge the Acts relating to the Appointment and Pay of Parish Constables was brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to a quarter before two o'clock.

Lord Newport took the oaths and his seat for South Suropshire.

Mr. Fremen moved the second reading of the Protection from Dangerous Animals Bill. The hone gentleman dilated on the public evils and disjuries arising from the absence of sufficient legal control over furious dogs and savage buls, and from the enactment against draught dogs not being extended to the rural districts. The object of the bill was to remedy these defects in the law.

The Attorner-Grneral gave a luditious exposition of the proposed provisions for the destruction of mad dogs (already without the pale of the law), and for the tethering of irritable buils, and he urged that, although the subject of dog-carts might deserve consideration, there was no urgent recessity for Legislation. It would be better, he thought, to withdraw the bill; otherwise, he should procose the rejection.

Legislation. It would be better, he thought, to withdraw the bill; otherwise, he should process its rejection.

Subsequently the bill was withdrawn.
The County Rates Bill was referred to a select committee.
Mr. Verknon Smith (for Lord J. Russei) moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Encious Bill.
The ATTORNEY-GERIKAL would not oppose the second reading, but reserved his tright to object to details.
Colonel Surmone entered a vigorous protest against the bill, which however, was read a second time.
The Common Law Fees Regulation Bill went through committee.—Adjurned.

Adj.urned.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

CAST INDIA CHARTER.

The Earl of Derby gave notice of his intention, on Friday the 2d of April, to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Actunder which the Charter had been granted to the East Ladia Company. The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a second time.

The Law of Wills Aircndment Bill passed through committee.

IRELAND.

Lord Montesque moved for a select committee to which shall be referred the reasury unnutes providing for the debts due from constast and unions in french by the imposition of a consolidated annuity for a period not exceeding

years.

Earl of Drany said he would not offer any opposition to the motion of noble Lord; on the centrary, he therefor that the subject was one that deded a fall and impartial investigation by a commutee of that flouse, for a few words from the Earl of Co. NGALL, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

EASTER HOL DAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Hume, said, that he would move the adjurament of the House for the Easter holicays from Tuesday the 6th of April until Monday the 19th.

MAYNOOTH.
In reply to Mr. Keogh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of the Government to using in any bill to aboush the grant to Maynooth during the present session. In respect to the next session, he would only remark that it was generally very unwise for a Government to say what they would bring forward in a future Parliament, which was not even elected.

remark that it was generally very unwise for a Government to say what they would bring forward in a future Parliament, which was not even elected.

Mr. Home then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation by extending the election franchise in England and Wales, so that every man of inlinge, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a honse or of part of a honse as a lodger for 12 months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish, for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entiled to vote for a representative in Parliament. Also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of pepulation and property.

Sir Joshna Walmaler seconded the motion.

Mr. H. Darmanon baid it was absurd to bring forward such a motion in a condemned Parliament.

Sir W. Page Wood said that the events which had taken place in Franco ought to be a warning to this country to confide in the people, and extend the franchise. It was monstrous to say that there should be only 1.000 000 of roters in this great country. It saw, however, no use in affirming the motion before the House, when it could not lead to any result.

Air. Napier opposed the metion, and repudiated the ballot-box as being inconsistent with the genius of the British character.

Mr. Roederer, in supporting the motion, contended that the time was most proper for discussing a question of such importance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequest entered into a series of statistical calculations, for the purpose of showing that the towns were butter represented in proportion to their population than the roral districts. Its contended that neither you by ballot nor universal suffrage would prevent bribery; and in proof of this he quoted an extract of a letter be received from America, which stated that at the general election in New

were committed.

Mr. B. Osborne supported the motion.

Lord J. Russell said that from the manner in which the motion was worded twas impossible that in could support it. He thought that if they established be ballot and universal suffrage it would be impossible for them to preserve the

tintion. WALFOLD said 's said not wish to be understood as being wholly opposed extension of the tranchise to the education and industry of the country,

Against it
Against it
Mrjority against the motion
The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Copyright Amendment Acts passed through committee.
The Common Law Fees Regulation (Salaries) Bill was reported.

Adjourned at one o'clock PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY .- On Thursday the twenty-fifth anni-

Printers' Pension Society.—On Thursday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this excellent institution, founded to provide the aged printer or this widow in the hour of adversity, was celebrated at the London Tavern, Douglas Jerroid—himsef once a printer—in the chair; when a collection amounting to upwards of £400 was made in aid of the fauds, being one of the largest subscriptions ever yet realised at the auniversary of this institution.

EXECUTION BY PROXY.—At noon, on the 10th inst., just as the Exchange at Hamburg, crowded with merchants, presented its busiest aspect, two drummers in the civic uniform came up and rolled their drums for the space of ten minutes, causing a great commotion both within and ent of the Bourse. While this was going on, workmen were seen over the principal gateway of the building elevating a black board, on which was printed in white letters the name of a merchant of the city who had lately suspended payment and absconced with all his assets. When the name had been fair y set up, a bel called the "schand glocke," or shame bell, only rung on such occasions, was rounded for two hours from a tower of the Bourse. This penalty of disgrace, called the "execution of a fraudulent bankrupt," is ordained by a law which can be traced to the lourteenth century, when the Hanseatic league was at the height of its greatness. At that period, however, the bankrupt's patent of cluzeuship and his certificate as a merchant were also burnt by the hangman.

Ethatum.—The Engraving at page 236 of our Journal of last week does not, as there stated, represent Buconamoss Hill, un Natal, but is taken from a View of Cracket's Pass, at the Cape, sketched and engraved by Lieat-Colonel Mechell, prior to the construction, under his direction, of the excellent road which now passes round the mountain.

By the report of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, it appears the claim from Lawrence Pountney-it it to Crooked-lane amounted to £67,062 104, 3d, and the sum given amounted to £41,964. The claims from Gracechu

FESTIVITIES AT AUDLEY END.

AUDLEY END, the noble domain of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, has recently been the scene of a very interesting festivity, in commemoration of the arrival of the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrocke, and hi noble and accomplished bride, the Lady Charlotte Neville. Their reception (n the 17th ult. was a right hearty welcome from the tenantry of Lord Braybrooks

the 17th ult, wes aright hearty welcome from the tenantry of Lord Braybrooke and the tradesmen of the town. The grounds in front of the manson (over which floated a large and imposing flag bearing the Neville arms) were gan which floated a large and imposing flag bearing the Neville arms) were gan triumphal arch bad been erected with evergreens, &c., aurmounted with the family arms of Neville and Toter, bearing the inscription "Welcome." Merry peals were rung at Littnebury and Saffron Waldren Church during the day; and nearly the whole population torned out to meet the happy couple.

While the crowd on the ground still continued to increase, the tenantry, principal tracesmen of the town, and a large number of the influential farmers residing in the neighbourhood, amounting to hearly 200, wearing white favours, proceeded on herseback to the Audley End station, a distance of rather more than a mile, to await the arrival of the train. Here they arranged themselves on either side of the road leading to the station; and, on the appearance of the noble opair in their carriage, they received them with enthusiastic cheening, and escreed them rearly to the entrance of the pirk, when the procession was formed in the following order:—

An orderly officer on horseback.

An ord. riy officer on horseback.

The Royal Standard.

Two five-bearers.

Tenantry, tradesmer, and farmers, two abreast.

Frivate carriages chaice, and vehicles.

Labourers, 140 employed by ris Lordship on the estate four a' reatt.

(rand mi trary brass band.

The carriage containing the un happy on the the office of a sach ai'e.

Private carriages, &c.

The carriege containing the unknown press band.

The carriege containing the unknown press band.

The carriege containing the unknown press band.

The carriege containing to the Hon. Miss Neville's and Union School's formed in line along the Cambridge-road, and were much noticed.

The corriege having reached the grant entrance in the above order, the horses were detached from the carriage, and drawn by the labourers, amidst vehement cheering and firing of cannon, to the grand portice of the mansion; here Lord Braybrooke and the Hon. Charles C. Neville were in waiting to receive their nobic relatives. Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Miss and the Hon. Lonka and Lury Noville, were also in the grand portice, ready to receive the youthful bride and her roble husband. After congratulations had been exchanged, Mr. John Clayden, one of his Lordship's tenants, rend a congratulatory address.

Mr. Neville replied in an emphatic speech, at the conclusion and during the delivery of which he was most fustify cheered. Lord Braybrooke then addiessed the assemblage, and hearty cheers were given for his Lordship, Lady Braybrooke and famity, &c. C. ke and wine, and abut dance or old ale, were bountful by distributed. The multifuce then peaceably returned to their homes.

The anylicious event was further connemented by a grand dimer given by Lord Braybrooke, in the great hall of Audely End, on Thursday week, when a large commany of his Lordship's tenson's, the clergy of Safron Walden and the sarrounding villages, the Mayer and Town Council of that ancient and loyal boroagh, and every of a bearing office within it, incuming also several of Lord Braybrooke's friends and neighbours, partock of his Lordship's hospitality; and the country shown by him was warmly seconded by every member of his Lordship's tamily. Many tomiss were donk; and the manner in which they are held in the neighbourhood. The party did not break up until a late hour. The day will be long cherished and remmbered, not only as an evidence of his Lordship's kindness and heg



RECEPTION OF THE HON. R. C. AND LADY CHARLOTTE NEVILLE, AT AUDLEY END, THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE.

drawings are preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum, in Lincola's-inn-fields. The house is supposed to have been commenced in 1603, and to have occupied thirteen years in building; and the date 1616 still remains upon one of the gateways. Audley End was visited by James I. in 1610 and 1614, upon one of which occasions James happily remarked that the house was too large for a King, though it might do for a Lord Treasurer. It is stated to have cost, with the furniture, £200,000—an enormous sum in those times. Nor did the charge of maintaining the household prove less formidable, for none of the possessors of Audley End, after the death of the first Earl of Sunfolk, were able to keep an establishment suitable to the size and magnificence of the house.

The mansion, when completed, consisted, besides the offices, of buildings surrounding two spacious quadrangular courts. That to the westward was approached by a bridge across the Cam, through a double avenue of limes, terminating with a grand entrance gateway.

The edifice is a fine example of the intermediate style between Gothic and classical in which the great houses of England were built during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; or, in the phrase of the present day, Italianized Gothic. The exterior exhibits three stories of wall, mostly plain, separated by

projecting strings, and pierced by large windows. The whole range of the wall is surmounted by a stone parapet of open-work.

The lower storey on the south side, formerly an open cloister, has a range of Doric columns, with an entablature and arches between; and in the western froat are two porches, composed of two storeys, of Roman architecture, with entablatures and arches—the lower storey lonic, the upper Corinthian. The spandrils of the arches—the lower storey lonic, the upper Corinthian. The spandrils of the arches are sunk, and filled with ornament; and under the architrave are beautiful arabesques.

The outline of the house, when seen from the west, consists of two large square masses, with one of the square bows in the front of each, connected by the hall, at the extremities of which are the porches. The hall itself is lower than the wings; but over and contiguous to it appears the wall, with a range of windows, of a connecting gallery. The wings are finished at the top by square turrets at their corners, roofed with bell cupolas. The east front exhibits a half H, the projecting wings of which have bows in each of the faces of the wall. The lower story of the centre, at the back of the hall, is an open arcade of coupled Doric pilasters, with joint pedestals, entablature, imposts, and key-stones. The north front is of the same character with the others, but partly concealed by the offices.

The great hall, in which the banquet was given, is 90 eet long, 27 wide, and 29 high. The screen at the north end reaches nearly to the ceiling; is of oak, curionaly carved, and ornamented with grotesque figures in bold relief. The chimney-piece is also enriched with ancient carvings. The hall is lighted by five windows, that in the centre having a large projecting bow extending from the cornice to the floor. There is also an open acreen of stone, by Sir John Vanbrugh, who removed the south wall to enlarge the hall; but this screen and the iron railings of the statrcase ill accord with the original design.

The ceiling is of plaster, divided into compartments by massive beams supported by boldly projecting brackets. The whole of the woodwork is of dark oak, relieved by pendants, heads, and various carving, the effect of which is rich and striking. The compartments are filled with the crests and cognizances of the Howard family, worked in raised stucco, and encircled by a border. From the brackets are suspended silken banners, upon which are emblazoned the heraldic bearings of the different pessessors of the manor of Walden. Upon and above the wainscot, and upon the screen, is a very interesting collection of family portraits.

family portraits.

The various other apartments of the mansion, including drawingrooms, saloon libraries, picture-gallery, and chapel, are in sumptuous taste.



J.L. WILLIAMS. St.



SCENE FROM THE NEW TRAGEDY OF "TIMOLEON," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

Mr. Jameson's tragedy of "Timoleon," of which we gave a short announcement in our last, was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, in a style most creditable to the manager, Mr. Wyndham, and with complete success, before a crowded and fashionable audience. The author has made a romantic drama, of continuous and sustained interest, out of a purely classic subject. The story of Timoleon is well known. Devotedly attached to his brother, Timophanes, he was yet compelled by patriotism to destroy him to save his country, and then, after enduring all the agony arising from this compelled fratricide, and the frantic reproaches of his mother, Demeriste, he was restored to peace of mind by achieving the deliverance of Syracuse, and refusing those regal honours of which he had deprived his brother by the terrible act. This is, of course, the leading feature of the tragedy; but there is also a love story of deep interest interwoven with it. Electra, the favourite slave of their mother, awaits in a dungeon her death by burning for having attempted the liberation of her brother, who had been condemned to

death. Timoleon's first words to Timophanes, on his return from victory

Nay, dearest brother, trust me, richer far To me thy trophies that they're all thine own.

To me toy tropnes that they re all time own.

He then proceeds to announce Electra's fate, and confesses his own pure, unselfish affection for her. The unscrupulous tyrant, who also loves her, proposes a forcible rescue, and the crushing of the liberties of Corinth, in which he is supported by Demeriste, who is devotedly attached to her eldest son, and shares in his ambitious views. Timoleon, in an interview with Electra in the dungeon, learns that his own love is hopeless, but is sustained in his lofty moral purpose by her serene fortitude and composure. In a following scene the different characters of the brothers are thus brought out:—

For peace at home, or power abroad. That head, My comrades and my inborn energies Proclaim I am!

Timoleon. Free Greek, enthroned in hearts whose free acclaim
Tells to the world thy soul's supremacy—
Would'st thou exchange it for the vulgar sway
Which sets the despot on a heartless throne?
Begirt by sullen slaves with hating souls,
Or souls imbruted by abasement, till
They learn to love the bondage they shou'd loathe.

 ${\it Electra}$ is next brought out for execution; firm and placid she move to the stake, with a kind of holy rapture.

Electra. Slaves, do your work!
The fire shall wrap me in a radiant robe,
And light me up to Heaven.

To this Scene our Illustration belongs. After a vain appeal to the people by Timoleon, Timophanes rushes in and commences the massacre,



THE SALE BY AUCTION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE,)

while Electra, "whose spirit would look calmly on coming forment," faints at the avowal that he designs her for his mistress. Timoleon, consigned to a dungeon, hears the appalling sounds of the butchery going on without; and, through the exhortations of the priest Orthagoras, resolves to save his country at whatever price. Meanwhile, Electra, madened by the atrocities perpetrated by her lover, thes frantically from him, to find him, in the next scene, dead at his brother's feet.

The finest scene of the play follows, where the mother, by the bier of her dead son (denied, as a traitor, the rites of sepulture), imprecates curses u son his marderer.

u on his marderer.

The concluding act shows Timoleon as the deliverer of Syracuse, whose crown he rejects.

A Corinthian enrey announces, that, in recompense for Timoleon's noble conduct, his brother is to be absolved, and his corpse to receive a Greeian funeral pyre; and Electra, at last by the perfect character of Timoleon weamed from her misplaced love, receives and thus wards from Timoleon an assassin's blow, and dies in his arms, confessing a love which with her high-souled purity could only be confessed in death.

The language of this tragedy has the sin of inflation, but the characters of Timoleon and Electra are capable of great dramatic effect, and worthy of the highest talent, and were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Wyndlam with decided ability and unquestionable success. Mr. Powrie acted Timophanes with his usual energy and force; but by far the greatest performance was the Demeriste of Miss Cleaver. The costumes were classically correct; and the new scenery, by Mr. Channing, was loudly and deservedly applauded.

REMOVAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following is the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the cost and applicability of the Exhibition Building, in Hydepark. The witnesses examined were only seven; viz. Sir Charles Fox; Mr. Dilke; Mr. Fleming, the Duke of Sutherland's gardener at Trentham; Sir Joseph Paxton; Mr. John Kelk, proprietor of some of the houses opposite the south side of the Building; Mr. Hawkins, head of the department of antiquities in the British Museum; and Mr. Cole.

Office of Works, &c , 19th Fabruary, 1852.

Office of Works, &c., 19th February, 1852.

My Lords,—In compliance with your Lor'ships' directions, we have made inquiry into the several matters referred to us in the Treasury letter dated the 13th of December, 1851.

It will be most convenient that we should, in the first place, report upon hose questions which will admit of distinct and definite replies; these are:—

I. The price at which the Government could purchase the Exhibition Philding. It appears that since the 31st of December, 1851, the Britiang has been given up by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Exhibition, and has become the set of property of the contractors. It order, therefore, to obtain a reply to this question, we applied to Sir C. Fox, and he has stated, on the part of the contractors, that the price of the Building as it now stands is £65.834.73. 11d. to which amount, however, must be added a sum for its maintenance since the list of December. Sir C. Fox has stated that he expects the Boyal Commissioners to pay a sum of £20.912.43. 41, beyond what he has already received; and if this expectation should be realised, the purchase-money would be reduced to that

II. The cost at which it could be a lapted for a permanent structure.

II. The cost at which it could be a lapted for a permanent structure. The works necessary for this purpose the contractors would undertake to execute for the sum of £25,000, assuming that it were determined to retain the building on its present size.

III. The cost of removing the building, and re-fixing it upon another site. The ensiver to this question must, of course, depend upon the distance of the removal, and the nature of the soil upon which it may be proposed to restar the building, but, assuming it to be within a distance to which the materials could be carted and that the site chosen for its re-construction were attended with no unfavourable circumstances. Sir C Fex has stated the cost of its removal and re-construction, including such improvements as would adapt if for a permanent building, to be £61,500. In other words, adding the cost of removal and reconstruction to the crice of the purchase, the Exhibition building could be removed and refixed for the sum of £127,335, in a condition in which it could be permanently maintained.

The probable cost which would be required for the maintenauce of the

building.

The contractors would undertake to maintain the structure, including the cost of painting it externally and internally every four years, for the sum of

#55000 a year.

The other questions which your Lordships have submitted to our consideration must be matter of opinion, and will not allow of such easy solution.

These are—

V. The purposes to which the building could be most advantagesr sly applied.

Upon this point a variety of suggestions have been offered.

A large covered space affores, it is said, a commodation for innu nerable objects and facilities for public amusement and instruction. These are advartages which, it is argued, should not be neglected, but should in some way or other be rendered available; and, accordingly, the Exhibition building might, it has been angested, comprise within its ample area museums, sculpture galleries, lecture-rooms, sheltered walks for invalids, places of recreation for the idle, and of sci-mift research for the studiens.

It is impossible fairly to examine these various suggestions without at the same time considering another question; namely—

Vf. The site which it may be devirable to select for this building.

Whether or not the Government could, consistently with former engagements, retain the building upon its present site, is a question into which we do not consider it our province to enter; but we have not deemed it right, in recard to this point, to exclude some evidence which appears to deserve your Lordships' attention.

Assuming that the present site were deemed unpolyctionable, it appears to page

uming that the present site were deemed unobjectionable, it appears to us

Assuming that he present site were desined antodyctionally, it appears to that a portion of Hyde Park should not be perminently appropriated, unless to an object of very general interest and adventage.

The British Museum affords undoubtedly insufficient space for its daily increasing collections; but we believe that the structure in Hyde Park could not be rendered subservient to its rehet without extensive a terations, which, while they could impair the effect of the building, would it satisfy persons who visited the collections.

they could impair the effect of the building, would ill satisfy persons who visited the collections.

The sculptures of Egypt, of Lycia, and of Nineveh might, it has been said, be advant-geonsly seen under a roof which, from its lightness and transparency, resembles the open air. The contract of light and shade is, however, deemed advantageons to sculpture, and the colossal character of these antiquities may be by other persons thought to accord best with massive architecture.

Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department of antiquities at the British Museum, thinks it objectionable to divide the colection, while he observes that articles of value could not be safely deposited in this building, unless the precautions resorted to during the time of the Exhibition were again adopted.

It is, moreover, obvious that rooms for the officers of the department must be provided; and it is probable that gradually the subdivisions and alterations of the interior would prove the bad economy of appropriating this much-admired structure to a purpose for which it was not originally designed.

The force of these observations appears to have been in some measure admitted, even by persons who recommend this appropriation of the building. It may be seen, for instance, that Mr. Cole contemplates this only as a temporary employment of the building, taken more autiable edifice shall have been constructed for the variour a shuttions which he thinks it desirable to exhibish. Amids the variour as shattions which he thinks it desirable to exhibish. Amids the variour as shattions which he thinks it desirable to exhibish. Amids the variour as shatting the building permanently attractive on its present site, the plan recommended by Sir Joseph Paxton appears to us the most eligible. He submitted a very ingenious plan for converting the building into a garden, and, having estimated the cost of this conversion, he states that the entire outlay necessary for the purchase of the building, however, Sir Joseph Paxton has revised this estimate, and tra

s year. Even after making these extensive alterations in the present building, Sir Joseph Paxton has admitted that it will not be in all respects the best adapted to its purpose; and that for the sum of £150,000, he could put up a much finer, a more magnificent, and a more appropriate structure than the Exhibition

using. We are not prepared to say that the sum of £180,000 would cover the cost of spring the building to the purposes of a garden. We should think it more udent to assume £200,000 as the expenditure which would be necessary for

product to assume £200,000 as the expenditure which will be required for the maintenance of this gardans when made, it appears to us to be inexpedient to commence the work upon a plan admitted to be imperfect.

Should your Lordships determine to recommend to Parliament an annual grant for the maintenance of an ornamental garden under glass within the procincts of the parks, the plan for such a structure should, we think, be designed with all the skill which science and experience could direct to this task; and it would be unfortunate that the architect should be fettered by an endeavour to employ old materials, and re-adapt former arrangements.

We believe that the remembrance of the late Exhibition would be unfavourable to a new appropriat on of the building, as it would be impossible to reproduce the brilliant effect obtained from the rich collections which were temporarily placed there.

Placed there.

The evidence which we have taken induces us to believe that even i' the building were removed to another site, such, for instance, as Batter-ea-park, it could not be rendered a self-supporting establishment, unless it were under the management of persons who might conduct it as a commercial sreculation.

We do not suppose that the Government would purchase it for such an object,

od therefore we have not inquired further into such an appropriation of the

building.
We endeavoured to ascertain whether the Exhibition building, or any portion

of the structure could be usefully employed at Kew, in connexion with the Bo-

tanic Gardens.

The palm-house affords space for the exhibition of tropical plants, but a building for the growth of plants requiring shelter and moderate heat is much

building for the growth of plants requiring shelter and moderate hear is much desired.

In those grounds there exists already an estabil-hment which could be employed in the care of the plants, and it must be admitted that the height and beauty of the transept forming the most striking portion of the building, would be a great ornament to the gardens at Kow.

We inquired, therefore, of Sir C. Fox the cost of removing the central portion to the extent of 33 bays, erecting this central place together with two new ends, and completing this diminished buildings a permanent structure.

From his reply, it appears that the price of this purchase and the charge for refixing it would amount to about £80,000. Some additional expense would have to be incurred for warming and ventilating apparatus.

The results of the evidence here collected appear to us to show, that, if it be proposed to retain the building on its present site, the bast purpose to which it could be applied would be the formation of an ornamental garden, as surgessed by Sir J. Paxton; if it were decided not to retain the building in Hyde-park, we on it know any other site upon which we can recommend is reconstruction at the public expense.

the public exposes.

If the exposed to re of £80 000 were not deemed an insuperable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew, where its future maintenance as a conservatory, both useful and ornamental, might be provided for with a comparatively small increase to the establishment of the Botanic

r with a comparatively small nucrease to the Galactical and indexes.

In the event, however, of such a scheme meeting with the sanction of your ordships and the approval of Parliament, we believe that it would be the most conomical course of proceeding to purchase the entire structure, and again to ippose of those portions which might not be required for the purposes of the locatic Gardens.—We have the honour to be, my Lords, your Lordships' ery humble servants,

W. Cubitt,

John Lindlet.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty Treasury.

RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In conformity with a letter on the subject addressed to the papers by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the Crystal Palace was thrown open to the public on Monday, free of charge.

Messrs. Fox and Henderson in their letter state that the recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners (given above) to pull down the structure is

down the structure is

Founded on a flagrant misconception of Sir Joseph Paxton's evidence, that it
would be possible to construct a new building better adapted for a winter garden
at less cole than would be required to render the Crystal Palace permanent, and
to adapt it of Sir Joseph's plan. We have no hesitation in saying (they ado)
that this is a monstrous mittake, and that, if the present structure is thrown
away, it is simply a wanton destruction of £100,000 worth of public property,
which is not likely to be replaced except under an amount of excitement equal
to that which produced the Great Exhibition.

which is not likely to be replaced except under an amount of excitement equal to that which produced the Great Exhibition.

On Monday, as soon as the doors were thrown open, the building was filled by crowds of well-dressed people, who exhibited und minished admiration of the unique structure. The architectural proportions were seen to great advantage, there being no objects to interfere with the various points of sight, and the eye having nothing to rest upon but the manifold beauties which combine to give to the structure the character it bears. The refreshment rooms, greatly modified in their proportions, were still objects of attraction, and the numerous seats which were placed throughout the building were much patronised. The trees, which form so conspicuous an adjunct to the grandeur of the transept, were not yet denuded of the last leaves of summer, and their branches, nursed by the warm atmosphere of the building, exhibited a freshness and vigour not possessed by their brethren out of docrs. Scattered at distint intervals throughout the building were surely relies of the Great Exhibition, and amongst them was the "cage" of the Koh-i-noor. One of the fountains in the transept a'so remained, and its waters were put in play for the occasion; and a gigantic belt still hung in one of the aisles. Although nearly all the choice productions which once helped to decorate the building were removed, still, as a promenade, the Crystal Palice was pronounced to be a valuable desideratum to the pleasure-seeking public, and the visitors one and all were impressed with the conviction that the great boast of the year 1851 might be converted to many nearly proposes. viction that the great boast of the year 1851 might be converted to many

The Engraving upon the previous page was sketched in the Crystal Palace upon one of the days of the recent sale of the fittings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are, it is said, settled, and well take effect from the 1st or April: Maj reterered Simpson, from the command at Chatham, to the Lieutenant Governor of Portsonutit, and to command the south-western district. Colonel Bere-ford, Assistant Adjutant-Greneral at Cork, to succeed Major-General Simpson, at Chatham; Major-Gimeral Simpson, at Chatham; Major-Gimeral Simpson at Chatham; Major-Gimeral In Assistant Adjutant-General in Doblin; Colonel Torrens, commanding the 1st Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin; Colonel Torrens, commanding the 1st Detail 23 Fastiers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General in Edinburgh.

ROYAL ARSEMAL—The long-expected reduction of men on the 1st of April is abandoned, as it is found impossible to complete the orders required for foreign and home service. We may add that only those who from old age or long service may wish to retire, will be allowed to do so. The classing of money to be adopted here next week will cause great dissatisfaction. There is no foundation for the rumour of reducing the labourers' wages, which is now only 14s per week.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JEESEY.—The Government have decided en STATE APPOINTMENTS .- The following appointments are, it is said,

REINFORGEMENTS FOR JERSEY .- The Government have decided on

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JEISET.—The Government have decided en sending some additional troops to the island of Jersey, and the Horse Guards authorities have selected the 7th Fasiliers for that service, to embark in April.

The Wilkinson projectile, weighing from 500 to 550 grains, and different from the Minié oall, was experimented with at the bitt, in the Royal Arsena', on Friday week, by the inventor. At 200 yards, 300 yards, and 400 yards, every ball strinck the target—soveral into the bull's eye, and all case to it. At 500 yards, one out of the three dred entered into the bull's eye. Experiments were subsequently main with a double-ball carridge, each carridge having two spherical balls. At 50 and 100 yards both balls strick the target, at from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The double-ball carridges wers bred from wilkinson's ride musket, weighing 73 lbs, with half-size Lore for balls of 32 to 11b. weight.

1 b. weight.

A rumour is in circulation, that Captain Penny, the gallant, but illquited commander of the late Arctic expedition, and the discoverer of Que totoria Channel, has received the most flattering offers from the United Sta serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is expected will be sont out

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given notice to The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given notice to such Lieutenauts in her Msjath's navy a are despute of being recommended for the appointment of Navai Knights of Windsor under the will of the late Samuel Traver, Liq., that they must appy on or before the ist day of Maynext, when they will be informed of the na use of the certificates and testimodals which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses that they are to be "surerannuated or disabled Leutenauts of English men of war," and shall be single men without children, inclined to lead a virtious, studieus, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for searched.

A return Just printed shows, that, on the 1st of January last, there were 791 mushapmen and cadets in the Royal Navy, and 235 mates. The mumber of midshipmen from cadets could not be river. On the 1st January, last year there were 175 mates, 580 midshipmen, and 219 cadets.

The Duke of Northumberland having, since his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, taken up his residence in Northumberland House, that portion of the Admiralty formerly occupied by his predecessors has been devoted to the public service; and it is not, it is stated, intended that residences should be there given to any of the Lords.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER .- On Monday the trial trip of this powerful steamer took place upon the Mersey. The screw was worked with reduced power in the Wellington D ck on the previous Friday. She went out of dock in good style, and proceeded on her way towards Cape Clear. A telegraph measure three hours after her departure reported her speed at 15 miles an hour. Her departure for New York is fixed for the 1st of May, by which time accommodation will be ready for nearly 400 first and second-class passengers.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE UNITED STATES. Salzune of a Baitist Mail. Steamir in the United States. A letter from Boston, dated the 8th Instant, states that the Royal mad steamship America, from Liverpool, had been scized by the United states authorizes, in consequence of the discovery of twenty-nine packages of smurgied lace, which had been placed in the wagoon sent for the dirry linen, and were wrapped up in the clothes. An investigation by the azent showed that the guilty party was one of the head waiters. After her appraisal the ship would be returned to the owners on glving seemily, so that the transaction would not interfere with the sailing of the vessel. Joseph Bickley, a steward of the ship, had absconded immediately on the discovery of the smurghing transaction, and a reward of 500 dollars was offered for his arrest.

The bill to legalize the formation of industrial and provident partnerships, which has been reachtly introduced into the House of Commons, was

nerships, which has been recently introduced into the House of Commons published on Tuesday, the object of it being to enable working men to societies to carry on joint trades, and to legalise such concities already in exist

societies to carry on joint trades, and to lega ise such societies already in existence.

An old man named Scott, an agricultural labourer, who was extended deaf, while trespassing on the line of the Brighton, Ckichester; and Portsmouth Railway, on Monday, was instantaneously killed by a train passing

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MUSIC.

The first concert of the above movel undertakine was civen at Exe'er Hall on Wodnasday night, under the direction of M. Baitor, the ermient composer, who has been expressly engaged to conduct the series of its performances. For more reasons than one, it is to be repretted that the promone reasons than one, it is to be repretted that the promone adopted, whilst it naturally may be regarded as invisious, effect an activation of country, in opportunity hithron denied to them, of producing their great orclessral works. As the subscribes to the ancient Philliparanoine Society insist that the eight annual concerts shall be exclusively devoted to the accepted instrumental impirations of the master-minds, it is quite clear that there is ample room for establishing an institution at which living composers may have a chance of distinction, and, moreover, at which locality, artists of note, who have been excluded from appearing atthe old society, owing to a spirit of partial shall an acception of the second of the second of the second of society in the second of the second of the second of society in the second of the second of the second of society in the second of second of the second of second of the second of second of the second of second

Against Innovations in art. The breath had long on the dire earthly tonements of M-zart an i Beethoven before their works were properly appreciated. It is only since Mendelscohn died, in the flower of his ago, that Europe is doing him Justice.

The dramatic symphony of Berlioz differs from any known composition: in form it approaches the nearest to Beethoven's choral symphony, the "Ode to Joy" of Schiller; but the French composer has not soapht to realise abstract theories of the passions, but has endeavoar devitout scenic adjuncts to portray to the mind's eye the pocito points of the play of the immorried bard—to create, so to speak, a musical panorama of the principal situations. He emply sy the agency of a chorus of harmonized recitative, with solos for contratio and tenor, to supply the narrative, whilst crehestral painting is resorted to, to deplet certain prominent incidents; thus, in the dirst part, the mutual hatred of the Montagues and the Capulets is the Instrumental introduction; next, the file given by Julie's father; then the scene of the lovers at the balkony, and afterwards Mercutio's description of Queen Mab, in the scherzo. The second part of the symphony has not yet been given here, in which is the funeral march of Juliet, the scene at the tomb, and finally the reconciliation of the contending families, through the influence of Frier Lawrence, over the inaumate bodies of the lovers.

The latroduction, a futured allerro in D minor, with the stringed and wind instruments in marked centrast, ends with a pompous phrase for the trombones in the recititive form, descriptive of the voice of the authoritive of Verona purture an end to the turnut. In tails prologue there is a beautiful meidod in sixelight time for the contrado, sung by Miss Do'by. The accompaniments of flates, eight time for the contrado, sung by Miss Do'by. The accompaniments of flates, eight time for the contending from Capulet's manion. The obe divided in the recitation of piccolo, altos, violoneclin, and violoneclin are admirable;

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening night is fixed for Thesday next, when Don'z.tti's "Maria'd Rohan" will be pre-ented, with Madame Fiorential, Molle. Ida Bertrand, and the new baritone, Signor Fericti. Amongst the attractive items in Mr. Lumley's prospectus, the sub-tonce of which was given in our last week's impression, is "Don Giovanni," with Sontag as Zertina, Molle Cruvelli as Donna Eleira, and Molle. Wagner as Donna dana. Fotow's "Mariba" will be produced for Madare Sontag. The Dunke of Sare-Coburg (brother of Prince Albert) has given his permission for the production of his opera, "Casilda," performed with such success at Berlinand Vionna. A new Spanish divertissement, "El Duende" (the Elf.), will be brought out next Tuesday for Molle. Guy Stephan.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment will be opened this evening (Saturday), with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," supported by Mdme. Castellan, Mdde. Segnin the new contralto, Signori Tamberlik, Solui, Polozini, and Ronceni; the incidental divertissement will be sustained by Melle. Brussi, and Molle. Robert; Platti and Bottesini have been acided to Costa's orchestra, and Mdme. Julienns, from the Grand Opera, in Paris, and Mille. Bollini, must be acided to the list of artistes already enumerated in our columns. Donizetti's "Martyrs" and Rossini's "Willism Teli" are in active preparation; the former for the debit of Tamberlik and the latter for that of Herr Ander, the great German tenor. Ronconi will play William Tell, and Formès and Marini will be included in the cast.

ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Lemaître in "Ruy Blas" has not so favourable a character as in Belphégor. It is more extravagant, in the same class, but not worked out with the same truth to nature. The love of a footman for the Queen of Spain demonstrates that Victor Hugo had resorted to the romantic in a desperate fit of resolution. Disguised by his master as a nobleman, the hero of the drama plays courtier and statesman to the life, mult be Queen's heart is penetrated; and, like another Lady of Lyons, her reputation imperilled. But hay lifes is nobler than Claude Methodte, and takes summary ven.esnce on his malignant employer, and then kills himself for having been made his tool, dying at the test of the Sovereign whom he had deceived and so presumptionsly dated to love. What could be done for a part so violently conceived and innastically delineated, M. Lemaître d'd; but the audience were apparently little touched by the incidents of the play or the character of the hero.

Mr. BUNN.—Next Wednesday the active and spirited lessee of Drury-lane Theatre will take his annual benefit, on which occasion "The Be-

hemian Girl" will be revived for Mr and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Drayton. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and other popular artists will assist Mr Bunn to form an attractive programme; and his exertions to establish an English opera-house this season, under the most trying difficulties, will no doubt seener for him the general support of the public.

PRINCE-S'.—A report has been current some days that Mr. and Mrs. Keeley had left on the sudden their engagement, which naturally would have terminated next September. This report has been confirmed. Into the grounds of their secession it would not be descrous for us to enter. Their future course, we under tand, is uncertain; but they are to appear, as our readers will perceive, at Drury-Lane, on the occasion of Mr. Bunn's benefit.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATHE.—The puppets continue to be very popular: the "Swiss Cottago" has been very successful; and the management announce the spectacle of "Aladoin" for the Easter helidays.

Mr. Albert Smith's "Ascent or Mont Blanc" has proved very attractive, both as a richtoce and pictorial entertainment. The room is filled to overflowing nightly, and the morning performances are equally well attended.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ABOTIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The annua meeting of this society was held on Monday night, at the London Tavern: Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart, M.P., in the chair. The secretary read a lengthy report, setting forth the labours of the society in securing to the American Indians, the New Zelanders the Kaffirs, and the Hottentots their political and social rights. The financial statement showed an income of £267 194. 6d., and an expenditure of £223 19s., leaving a deficit of £93 24. 7d. for the year 1851. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wright, the Rev. B. C. Gribble, P. Bell, Esq., and other continuous.

statement showed an income of £267 193, 61, and an expenditure of £242 193, leaving a deficit of £92 23, 7d, for the year 1851. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wright, the Rev. B. C. Gribble, P. Bell, Esq., and other gentlemen.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual general court of the guardians of this institution was held, in the hall of the Scottish Hospital, Crane-sourt; Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart, in the chair. It was tated that although the asylum was built for the reception of 200 immates, the children of failors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, et that, from want of failors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, et that, from want of factors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, et that, from want of factors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, et that, from want of factors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, et that, from want of factors, soldiers, and the spense of £1000 above the income, the litems for last year being—income, £1500; expenditure, 2500. His Grace the Duke of Montrose was elected yice president, vice Lord Melvile deceased.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL—Monday being the anniversary of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, it was celebrated by a fair and fancy sale in that remarkable thoroughfare. Rows of stalls, covered with a variety of u-eful and ornamental articles, extended the entire length of the tunnel. In either shaft bands of music were stationed, and thousands of variety and under the sale.

City Commissioners of Schress.—An application was made to the Court, on Teesday, by a firm in Carnhill, for permission to lay along the public way a guita percha tube, for the purpose of enabling the firm to correspond, by means of electricity or otherwise, with snother of their establishments in the same street. The Court reterred the subject to a committee of investigation, being of opinion that some disagreeable inconveniences might arise from a precedent of the kind. Buch's pavent lamp, for railway, nautical, and other purposes, wa

itopkins and some assistants had left Emgland on the 20th of last month, for Port Philip, and that the first ship with soiners and mechanics would leave Falmouth about Monday next.

EAGLY CLOSING MOYEAERNT.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting was held at Wornum's rooms, Store-street, over which the Rev. T. Dale presided. Resolutions were agreed to recommending the closing of houses of business at even in the evening during winter, eight during the spring and autumn, and nine during the sammer. The meeting was addiessed by the Rev. W. Short, the Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. H. T. Hughes, the Lev. G. S. Dewy, and the Rev. G. Ambert Roger.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special Court of Sewers was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Greek-street, Soho. The financial statement showed that the available balance in the treasurer's hands was £15,666 64, 104. From this amount the payments ordered to be made reduced the sum to £226 68, 6d. The general statement of public works showed that during the year a length of \$2,769 feet of brick sewers, and 122,857 feet of £73090 31 id. The total outlay forrepairs was £106,639 152. 7d. The number of houses drained during the past year was 8'81.

PROPERSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the effices, 76, Chospade; Major Henry Stones, L.B., in the chair. The report, which was unaniomsly adopted, announced the increasing progress and prosperity of the company. The total sum assured during the past year was £176,680; the number of policies issued, 611; and the increase of annual income from new premiums, £8807 98. 6d. The receipts for the year were £29,362.

SOCIETY OF THE FRENDS OF ITALY.—The second conversazione of this society was held on Wednesday evening in the Freemason' Pavern. The object of the reciety is to direct public attention to a class of facts affecting the exiled representatives of what is popularly termed the reliable nature. The followed the propose of extending the most prominent speakers on this ce

instion and decision. That the various trades' secceiveles represented at this conference should advance, by way of loan, to the Amakamated Society of Engineers as much money as they can spare from their present funds, in orderthat they may be supported in a resistance to the declaration they are called upon to sign before resuming employment; and the whole of the trades of England are recommended to make weekly subscriptions in aid of the workmen thrown out of employment. About 70 delegates were present.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday, March 20, were—Males, 897; females, 813; total, 1710. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 652; females, 556; total, 1208. The official report states that a high rate of mortality continues to provail. In ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 1051, which, if raised in a certain proportion according to increase of population, will be 1156. The number returned for last week, therefore, exceeds the corrected average by 52. In the same week last year 47 persons died of dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat. In the week ending last Saturday the number was 44; from tubercular diseases the respective numbers were 228 and 224; from diseases of the digestive organs, 75 and 74; from atrophy, 25 and 31; from diseases of the digestive organs, 75 and 74; from atrophy, 25 and 31; from age, 69 and 62. The deaths from diseases of the heart, &c., 53 and 51; from diseases of the digestive organs. Bart week were 219, the average being 219. Bronchitis was much more fatal than in any corresponding week of ten years, except that 61 1851, when it carried off 156 parsons. Last week the number of deaths from twas 126. Phthis also continue fatal, though the number, which was 182 in the preceding week, has declined to 151. Small-pox carried off 18 children and 4 persons of mature age; 9 children died of measles, 20 of scarlarina, 54 of hopping-cough, 11 of croup, and 5 of t

METEOROLOGICAL ODSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, ARTEOROLOGICAL UNSERVATIONS.—At the anythe Cost-valory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day, except Saturday; the mean of Monday was 30.316 la., the highest in the week. The mean of the week was 30.172 in. The mean temperature of the week was 40.5 deg., which is 1.7 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind was generally in the north-east.

NATIONAL SPORTS

We have only two meetings in the calendar for next week; viz Croxton-park We have only two meetings in the calendar for next week; viz Croston-park on Tursday and Wednesday, with barely an averago list, and the "Great Metropolitan," or Epsom Downs, on Thursday, with a bumper programme. The sleeple-chases on the other side of the town come off on the following day. There will also be races "across the country," on Monday at Minthorpe and N sscliffe (Shrewsbury); on Tuesday at Alwinton; on Wednesday at the Grand Caledonian, in the west of Scotland; on Fhursday, at Kendai; and or Saturday the Liverpool Hunt. The coursing calendar is "blank."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A pretty good attendance, but a very dull afternoon, the only horses showing any change being Teddington for the Northamptonshire Stakes, and Hobbie Noble for the Derby; the first showing a marked improvement, and the other a decline. We subjoin the latest preces:—

2 to 1 aget Teddington to 1 — Chief Justice

NONETHAMPTON THILD - 7 to 4 agst Clincher.
NORTHAMPTON SHIRE STAKES.
10 to 1 agst Rabet Girl
12 to 1 — Cro hworker 25 to 1 agst May Day
METEOPOLITAN. 25 to 1 agst Darkle 25 to 1 — Jack in the Corner

40 to 1 ___ Phantom 40 to 1 ___ K, of Trumps (t)

10 to 1 agst Backbiter 15 to I aget Stilton

to lagst Scarcerow
to l—High Sheriff

20 to 1 sgst Namry
25 to 1—Confesor
59 to 1 sgst Mountain Deer
DEERY
to 1 agst Hobble Noble
The High Sheriff
to 1 agst Claverhouse
18 to 1 agst Claverhouse
19 to 1 agst Noble
19 to 1 ag is to 1 agst Scarcerow 20 to 1 —— High Sheriff 6 to 1 aget Hobble Noble 30 to 1 aget Chief Baron

THURSDAY .- No betting.

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES .- MONDAY.

The Shorts Sweetstakes of 10 sovs each —Mr. J. Dawson's bf Anteverta, 1. Mr. Ewoank's br (Sweetness, 2.

The Short's by f Sweetness, 2.

The Second Easet Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Holloway's Edward of York, 1. Lord Glasgow's c by Dan John out of Miss Whip. 2.

The Easet Thied Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's br f Evadne, 1. Mr. Sephenson's Caracafa, 2.

The Revival Stakes of 20 boys each.—Mr. Jaques nd Achyranthes, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Italian, 2.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES Of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Osborne's bc Bold Davic, 1. Mr. Meiklam's bfAda, 2.

FILLY STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Jacques nd br f Lady Agnes, 1. Mr. Meiklam's bfEvadne, 2.

CLAKET STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Osborne's bf Merry Bird, 1. Mr. Jacques nd bc Dalton, 2.

CUP STAKES of 10 gniness cach.—Proctor, 1. Cyclops, 2.

SPECULATION PLATE of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Panlin, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.

NORTHAMPTON RACES .- WEDNESDAY.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—Wednesday.

TRIAL STARES Of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Robinson's c by Venison out of Glee (Steggles). 1. Mr. Barne's Trinket (Flatman), 2.

Second Year of the Triennial Stares of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Greville's Frantic (Flatman), 1. Major Martin's Convulsion (W. Abdale), 2.

GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STARES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord Clifden's Poodle (Carroll), 1. Mr. Williams's Chief Justico (T. Lyn.), 2.

Her Majasty's Plate of 100 guineas.—Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham (Charlton), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Paddy Bird (Alderott), 2

WHITTLEBURY STARES Of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord Derby's Longbow (W. Butler), 1. Mr. Halferd's Peppermint (W. Sharpe), 2.

PSTCHLEY STARES Of 5 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Armstrong's Equal (Osborne), 1. Dake of Bedford's Newport (Pettit), 2.

THESEDAY.

The Delapre Stakes.—Paddy Bird, 1. Dangerous, 2.

Earl Delapre Stakes.—Paddy Bird, 1. Dangerous, 2.

Earl Delapre Stakes.—Nathan, 1. Sister to Iracundus, 2.

The Althour Park Stakes.—Nathan, 1. Sister to Iracundus, 2.

The Innkeprebs' Plate.—Sallet Gitl, 1. Mi k Boy, 2.

The Cup —Brother to Willingham, 1. Proctor, 2.

CHELTENHAM RACES .- THURSDAY.

The Aristocratic Stakes — Madrice Daley, 1. Jack of all Trades, 2. Free Handicap Steeplechase.—The Unknown, 1. Widow Machreo,

FOOT-RACE FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT AND FIFTY POUNDS. FOOT-RACE FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT AND FIFTY POUNDS.—
A spirited contest in a foot-race between John Levitt (of Battersea) and James Frost (the Sutfolk Stag) took place at the Copenhagen-fields, on Monday. There were present more than 20,000 spectytors within the enclosure, and many thousands outside, on every tree and mound that could raise them so far as to see over the fencing. The hour fixed for the race was three o'clock, P.M., yet it wanted but 21 minutes to 5 when the two pedestrians started. They had to go 30 times round the ground for the 10 miles; and such interest was taken in the affair, that the betting was very brisk. The tenth and last mile was gone over as follows:—28th lap, Frost 4 yards first; 29th lap, neck and neck, Levitt having a slight lead; 30th and last lap, time going the mile 5 min. 12 sec., Levitt ran in first by at least 29 yards, thus snatching the belt from Frost, and withing the bat from Frost, and withing the stakes amidst the most vociferous cheering. Time taken to do the ten miles, 51 min. 58 sec.—the fastest race ever run.

German Emigrants to America.—The agents for the American line of packet ships, trading between London and New York, have requested the revenue authorities to sanction the adoption of more convenient regulations for the transhipment of the baggage of emigrants arriving by the steamers from the Continent en route to the United States, and at the same time to prevent them being subjected to any unnecessary expense, and allow them the use of such articles of apparel as they may actually required during their temporary sejourn here, on their way to their destination. A considerable number of emigrants are expected to arrive in the course of spring and summer from Germany, with kotterdam, en route to the United States. The authorities have sanctioned arrangements for the desired purpose.

Public Petitions.—The following petitions have been presented to Parliament in the present session:—For retorm of Parliamentary representation, 14, with 9031 signatures; for repeal of Ecclesiastical Tries Assumption Bill of last session, 11, with 4691 signatures; for repealing the grant to Maynooth College, 73, with 19,741 signatures; for public inspection of inneries, 5, with 7593 signatures; for discontinuance of the Kathe war, 10, with 5257 signatures; for estending the jurisdiction of the county (ourly, 19, with 5536 signatures; for extending the jurisdiction of the county (ourly, 19, with 5536 signatures; for extending the jurisdiction of the county (ourly, 3, with 290 signatures; for extending the jurisdiction of the county (ourly, 3, with 290 signatures; for a secular plan of education, 17, with 6,144 signatures; against hemoval of Exhibition building, 2, with 96 signatures; for repeal of Mercantile Mistice Aris, 2, with 1969 signatures; for establishment of ocean penny postage, 15, with 1833 signatures; against alteration in Sa e of Beer Act, 19, with 1547 signatures; in favour of Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, 38, with 11,990 signatures; for catalying and some condemned as unfit for the conveyance of passengers. On the 3ts in

Public Income and Expenditure.—By a Parliamentary return Public Income and Enpenditure.—By a Parliamentary return Just printed, it appears that in 1822 the revenue paid into the Exchequer was £54.185.143, and the expenditure amounted to £40.391.225, leaving a surplus of £4.744,518. In 1826 the revenue was £50.241,448, and the expenditure £50.887,328, leaving a dediciency of £626,675; in 1831, of £039,558; in 1837. of £655,760; in 1838, of £315,227; in 1839, £1,512.793; in 1840, of £1,503,971; in 1841, of £2.101,370; and in 1842 of £3,979,539. In 1843 there was a surplus of £1,443,304; in 1844, a surplus of £3,336,103; in 1845, of £3.817,642; in 1846, of £2.846,308. In 1847 there was again a deficiency of income of £2,956,684; and in 1848, of £796.419. In 1849 there was a surplus of £2,056,684; and in 1848, of £796.419. In 1849 there was a surplus of £2,058,684; and in 1848, of £796.419. In 1849 there was a surplus of £2,058,684; and in 1848, of £796.419. In 1849 there was a surplus of £2,098,126; in 1850, of £2,578,8 6; and in 1851, of £2.726,396.

On Sunday night, a fire broke out in the range of premises extending from Crown-street into Star-court. Solo, desiroving in its progress a considerable from Crown-street into Star-court.

from Crown-street into Star-court, Solio, desiroying in its progress a considerable amount of property and a valuable horse. It was not known whether the property was insured.

The weather in the north of England has been exceedingly mild—almost sultry, in fact, at present; and fears are entertained of a recurrence of less genial weather, with all the accompaniments of sickness and damage to the unduly vegetated crops. So extreme is the warmth, that, at three o'clock on Thesday afternoon, the thermometer stood in Market-street, Manchester, at 71 deg., the rance of summer heat being only 6 deg. higher.

Maria Roebuck, a single woman, who had been for eight years an innate of the Marylebone workhouse, was suffocated last Friday week, in consequence of a large piece of mutton which she was eating having laeged at the back of her throat. Mr. Wakley stated at the inquest, that, it her throat had been instantly opened, her life would have been saved.

The New York papers states that the case of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest, for the well-known assault and battery, terminated on the 31 lit, in a verdict for the plaintiff of 2500 dollars damages.

By a return just issued by order of the House of Lords, it appears that last year £135,482 was paid for shooting certificates in the United Kingdom. The weather in the north of England has been exceedingly mild-

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have shown considerable firmness during the week, with out much variation. They were quoted, on Monday last, at 98\frac{3}{2} to \frac{1}{2}; and on Thur-day evening, March 25, left off at 98\frac{3}{2} to 98\frac{3}{2}. The premium on Exchequer Bills 168s, to 703.

Foreign stocks are much quieter. Mexican have not been higher than 32\frac{3}{2}. Equador are 5\frac{1}{2}; Grenada, 24; and Peruvian Deferred, 63\frac{1}{2}. Spanish Five per Cents have been done as high as 26\frac{1}{2}, and now realise 25\frac{3}{2} to \frac{1}{2}. The Deferred are only 19\frac{3}{2} to \frac{7}{2} and the Certificates 2\frac{3}{2} per cent. Dutch "wo-und-a-Half per Cents have been done as high as 26\frac{1}{2}, and now realise 25\frac{3}{2} to \frac{7}{2}. The Deferred are only 19\frac{3}{2} to \frac{7}{2} and the Certificates 2\frac{3}{2} per cent. Dutch "wo-und-a-Half per Cents have been 60\frac{1}{4} to 6\frac{1}{4}; sardinian Old Bonds are quoted 93\frac{3}{4} to \frac{3}{2}.

Railway Shares have become weaker, and the advance of the last day or two has induced parties to sell and take their profits. The French hines are steady. Western Railway of France 1\frac{1}{2} to 2 premium. Paris and Strasbourg have improved. The English lines which have most declined are Esstern Counties, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, York and North Midland, North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorksbire. The arrangement for traffic with the Lendon and North-Western Italiay in connexion with the Caledonian is expected to tend to the benefit of the latter combany.

Ondinant Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 13\frac{1}{2}; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5\frac{1}{2}; Caledonian, 18\frac{1}{2}; and the Stocks.—Aberdeen, 13\frac{1}{2}; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5\frac{1}{2}; Caledonian, 18\frac{1}{2}; and the Stocks.—Aberdeen, 13\frac{1}{2}; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5\frac{1}{2}; Caledonian, 18\frac{1}{2}; caledonian, 18\frac{1}{2}; caledonian, 18\frac{1}{2}; caledonian, 18\

Alidiand, 24.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consol Market has been very steady to-day, at fully yesterday's quotations. The Three per Cents, for Money, have marked 88%; and for the Account, 9%; India Bonds, 78s; and Exchequer Bills, 71s plan. Foreign Bonds to crably firm. Brazidian, 101%; Dutch Two-and a-Half per Cents, 50%; Dutch Four per Cents, 94%; Peruvian, 107; and Russian Four-and-z-Half per Cents, 108%. Railway shares firm, with a fair amount of business doing.

THE MARKETS.

COEN EXCHANGE (Priday) -A fair average tim -of-year supply of English wheat-3310

Integin burley, for which the inquiry was dul at late the rest The mat trade was heavy, but no change now place in prices Good forth outs were quite as cert as tax weld in other kinds very few sales were reported. Has flur was firm, but beans, peas, and Indian corn were heavy.

ARRIVALS.—Emplish: whost, 33 % barley, 12%; malt, 1730; cats, 40; flour, 23%. Likhi barley, 60%; cats, 50. Foreign: wheat, 33%; there v. 1120. cats, 9750; flour, 21.0 sacks.

Emplish — Wheat. Risex and Kent, red, 39% to 44; ditto, white, 42% to 52; horrors and 20f-60k, red, 30% to 63; disto, white, 42% to 66s; reg, 21s to 33%; grinding barley, 33%; cats, 40; flour, 21.0 sacks.

Emplish — Wheat. Risex and Kent, red, 39% to 44; ditto, white, 42% to 52; horrors and 20f-60k, red, 30% to 63; to 60%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing ditto, 40% to 44%; Kingshon and Workshire and Lineuvishing ditto, 40% to 44%; Kingshon and Workshire and Lineuvishing ditto, 40% to 44%; Kingshon and Workshire and Lineuvishing ditto, 40% to 44%; Kingshon and Workshire, 20% to 20%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% to 40%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% to 40%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% to 40%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% per 2001b. Foreign: American flour, 50% to white 40%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% per 2001b. Foreign: American flour, 50% to 40%; Yorkshire and Lineuvishing, 40% to 60% per 2001b. Foreign: American flour, Lineacd. English, sowing, to 50%; Baltic, crushing, 46% to 40% to 40%; Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% per 40% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% to 40% per 10% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% per 40% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% per 40% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% per 40% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white ditto, 50% to 60% per 40% by per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white 10% per exc. Provsh mustard and, 74 to 85% white 10% per exc. Provsh mustard and 40% per

Rice - Very like business is doing in our market, yet important frames.

Provisions. - Irish huster is very slow in sale, at a further decline of 2s per ewt. Carlow Chomnes, and Kilkama. 7 is to 75 s.; Vateriod, USs of ost Cork 75 st of 75 s.; Line i. k., 64 s to 6s; Traise. 60.; and Silgo, 60s to 6is per cevt. English dut. at 95 to 94 for fine weekly borset, and s to 1ls per dozen be for iresh. Bacon frue, and 2s dearer. Frame sizeable Waterford, landed, 16s to 52s; heavy, 68s to 94; Limerik, sergeb. 68s to 50s; heavy, 68s Lard has improved 1s per ewt. Fine 1ii h bladdered, 18s to 50s; and pork are quite as doar burgh, 53s to 58s; fine Irish kegs, 49s to 50s per ows. Hams, beef, and pork are quite as doar as last week.

eck.

output

wit net cash.

16 -The d. mand, generall, is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Linseed,
51 to 275, per cwt.

Olis —The demand, generally, is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Linseod, 56, 6; 10 27 per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 lbs to £60; clover ditto, £35 to £4 a Od; and straw, £1 as to £4 as per load.

Hops (Friday).—Notwith standing that the supply of most kinds of hops on offer is small, the gare rate demand is heavy, at barely last week's pricer;—Eussex pockets, £5 has to £6 c; Weald of Kent artio, £6 cs to £7; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 lbs to £12; yearlings, £3 lbs to £5 its; to dops, £1 2; 10 £10 £2.

Coals (Friday).—Date a West Bartley, £2; Carris Hartley, £2; Tandeld Moor Battes, £2 3d; Walser, £2 6d; Edon Awin, 14s; Hawwor, £5 ad; £4 hard, 14s 9d, £4 cswarty, £5 per ton. Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was vary moderately supplied with beasts; nevertheless, the demand for all breads was in a depressed state, at prices brilly quast to those obtained on Stontay, the extreme top figure firther beat Scots long 3s 5d per 8 bb. A though the number of she p was by no neans extended, that description of a ock moved off slowly, at bare 1 a ras w. A few very superior old Downs realised 4 st in the wool. In lambs, the supply of which was out the hereast, only a limited business was transacted, at barroly last weeks surveiney. Milch cows were heavy, at from £14 to £15 cach, including their small calf.

baroj last week's en renoy. Mich cows were heavy, at from £14 to £15 each, including their amplica!!

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Corre and inferior bears, 2s dt to 2s dt; second, charre and inferior sheep, 3s At to 3s dt; prime Noots, 3s dt to 3s dt, charre and inferior sheep, 3s At to 2s tot; second quality ditto, 3s dt to 3s dt; prime correc-woolled ditto, 3s dt to 3s ldt; prime South Downs, 4s dt to 4s dt; large correc calves, 3s dt to 3s ldt; prime small ditto, 4s dt to 4s dt; large hogs, 2s dt to 3s dt; prime small ditto, 4s dt to 4s dt; large hogs, 2s dt to 5s ldt; prime small ditto, 4s dt to 4s dt; large hogs, 2s dt to 5s dt; noat amall perkers, 3s dt to 5s ldt; prime small ditto, 4s dt to 4s dt; large hogs, 2s dt to 5s dt; noat amall perkers, 3s dt to 5s ldt; prime 500; cows, 120; shoep, 3300; calves, 103; priges, 25c. Froeign: heants 97; sheep, 35d calves, 20 Acugate and Leadenhait [Friday].—These markets were woil supplied with each kind of meat, in which only a limited Ussiness was doing, as Inflows:—Per 8th by the careas:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; midding ditto, 2s dt to 2s dt; midding ditto, 2s ldt to 3s dt; real, and the state of the sta

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

WOREEN, Coggeshall, Essex, builder. CKINO, New Bond-attect, reval.n'a Arabica Importer. J BRANKRU Prs.

DORMOR, Chris-brook. Cambetwoit, cont dealer. R WOOD. Wardour-street, Robb, autono-maker. J BORMOR, Chris-street, Edoha'. Wood, grocer. BeMITH, Droitwitch, Words steribrice, salt-manufacturer. CHENNEY, E.micy Lovett, Worestristic, violualler, JGR&kNER, Jun, Wigan, Lancashi e ironmonzer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J M'KELLAR and Co. Glasgow. silts manufacturer. D HILL, Edinburgh, boot and shocmaker. P bMYTH, Tithcoulty, Clackmannan, woolien-macufacturer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.
BANKRUPFCY ANNULLED.
LT WANG, Sunderlind, merchant.

LT WANG, Sunderf. nd. merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

JERANCH, High-streef, Camberwelt, co.n dealer. W STEVENS, High Holbern, apoliterer. J WUOF, Putney, Survey, brower C H WHIFE, Son hamp on dealer in Chlose CHAMBERLAIN, Uttoxicer, Stafferdsh ro. Graper. J CADMAN, Fields, spoors. J CAFORD, Market hasen, Linconnadie, draper. R CARLISLE, Sheffield, Yorkshin ad Beighton, Derby-shine, build r. W TODD and J TODD, Liverpool proviou merchant. HARDY, Liverpool, general merchant. G FOSTER, Choriton-u, on-Medick Lancasche if dr. r.

T J ADAMS, Glasgow, professor of music.

On the 21st instant, the lady of the Hon W Addington, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst the lady of bir Edward North buxton, Bart, MP, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, the wide of the New Edmund Examioph curate of Little Hadken, of a son.—On the 17th inst, the lady of Major Camber and, of the 42d Noyal Highlandors, of a daughter.—On the 17th last, the wife of the New Philip Wynall Mayow, of a son.—Un the 18th inst, the wife of the New Philip Wynall Mayow, of a son.—Un the 18th inst, the wife of the New Landerson Tennant, of a daughter.—On the 23d March, at the Ledge, Risea, Monneutshire, the lady of John Selwyn Payne, Esq (late of the 14th Regiment), of a son and heir. On the 21st instant, the lady of the Hon W

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th of January, Licutenant C 8 B Bivar, lst Madras Light Cavalry, fo Matilda Emma, daught ere, the late Co noed John Huntz.— On the 17th line the Rev Philip Biand chaplain to Pr cos Factory, Vauxhall, to Agues, youngest daughter of the late Watter Rithe Eq. (th. Light Dragonn.— Cu the 2th, at Doige 1), North Wates, by the Rev Matter Rithe Eq. (th. Light Dragonn.— Cu the 2th, at Doige 1), North Wates, by the Rev Hugh White Mr J. a.ph Brindley, of Doughead, to Mary, daughter of Robert Jones, Eag.

Mr J. asph Brindiey, of Dockhead, to Mary, daughter of Robert Jones, Esq.

DEATHS.

At the Rectory, Orchestron, St Mary's, Witts, sudlenly, of apoplexy, March 2d, aged 59 years, the Rev boward Tomson Bidwell, M. A. Wracgler and late Fellow of Chare Hall, Cambridge, 75 years Excort of the pashs. He has left a widow and three your gelid-in in deplote their lire parable lots— Ou the 9.h instant, a' Mayerce, on the Rhina (a rew days after the delivery of a sin.) Johan na, the believed and amish b wive of B. J Mayer, E. q. in her 26th year, deeply Ismented— On the 12th instant, aged 33, the hav Geofley Kingstord.— On the 18th instant, aged 74. Major-Georai bir Il hary When ley, Bart. OB, K if H, Ia e Privy Purse to his Majorsy William IV, and to her Mejes y Queen Victoria.— On the 22d instant, the Rev Phillip Stanbope Dodd, Rector of Foushuist, Acat, and Aidrington, Sueer, in the 77th year of the 18th insta, at Bourport, auddenly, Augusta, aged 20 years, third daughter of the Rev II Powis, Wesleyan minister

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HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—
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STAMPED on NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, is gold,
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WALLS-END COALS at 20s per ton, within five miles of the Great
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These Coals are very durable and make an excellent five, leaving
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change of waggon between the pit's mouth and London, and so avoid
the breakage and injury consequent on the transit by sea; they are
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All orders will have immediate attention, by application to Mr. All orders will have immediate attention, by application to Mr. Coles Child, sole agent for the sale of coals consigned to the King's-cross Station of the Great Northern Railway.

Colliery Offices, Darlington. March 16, 1852.

REV. J. LANE, Saltash Parsonage, Plymouth, the and many others, lately cured with the delicious and reasonable all the brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." By tradition the Hill was wonderfully cured, in the 16th contury, by the water "Ergo bibas—licrumque bibas; mox conseda vite splendsbit rose pleta colore gena."—B HOLDEN, 65, Upper Seymour-stree, Portmanquaro, Sole London Agent.—October brewings are nrow in fine order.—H Watts, Managor, Stogumber, Taunton.—One Agent appointed to town.

DRESERVED SOUPS,&c.—PRIZE MEDAL, PRESERVED SOUPS, &C.—PRIZE MEDAL.

Great Exhibition of 1851.—At this eases of the year a basis of realty good Soup is a great treat. Those desirons of obtaining such are recommended to surchase RITCHE and MCALLE PATENT HOUSEHOLD SOUPS, which, with various descriptions of make lishes, &c, are put up in cansisters be ready for use at any moment. With a few of these canisters at has, a first-rate dinner may be put upon the table as quickly as the cloth can be laid. Turtle Soup, 18s per quart; Mcck Turtle, Oxtall, Giblet, 2s 9d; Mulligatawny, Hare, Green Pos Boups, 3s per quart. Entrées, &c. at prices equally reasonable. To be had of all the principal Oil and Italiam Warehousemen in town and country; and wholes are of Ritchie and M'Call, 137. Houndsditch, London. Samble hampers, £1 each, containing an assortment forwarded to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order. Detailed price list post free on application.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION .- Valuable newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistocat-peckst Glass the size of a wainut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is tound to be invaluable for Yacking, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gameksepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3‡ inches, with an extra cyre-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Stars. They superreced every other kind, and are of all sizes for the Waistocat-pecket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object and be clearly seen from Ten to Twelve miles distant.—Invaluable newly-invented preserving Spectacles; invisible and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme Deafrees.—Messers B and B BUCO-MONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarie-atreet, Piccadilly.

MONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarie-street, Piccadilly.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER
388, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more
than half a minute per week. The great reduction of prices sets saide
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those advertised at lower prices are foreign werk. On receipt of a
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17 and 18, CORNHILL.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for allver. Its intrinsic scudelnee, combined with its brilliant appearance, defice all competition. It is unwards of 10 years since this manufacture was introduced by SARL and SONS, to the public, and, now this tanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having rious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds air former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at oue-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many apiendid nov-lives in Dinner Tea, and Breakins: Services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork depairment includes all the various patterns that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. The premies and stock are the more treinsive in London. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and vices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratic by applying at the manufactories.—SARL and SONS, 17 and 18 Cornhill.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clemani Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCE 37, 1853.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, V.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

GRATIS.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

DERWENTWATER.

I.

WEET lake of the mountains! how happy was I
When life's sunny morn had no cloud on its sky,
And I roam'd with my love on thy beautiful shore,
To hear the deep music that gush'd from Lodore!

II

We sail'd on thy waters, rejoicing, alone,
Or trod thy green islands, and call'd them our own,
And built, 'mid the hills that encircle thy breast,'
A bower and a home in the wilds of the West.

· III.

But sorrow has darken'd the noon of our day,
And peril and doubt have encompass'd our way;
My heart's only love in captivity lies,
And thy glory, oh Derwent! is dimm'd in mine eyes

IV.

Sad lake of the mountains, through dangers I roam, With a pang in my heart and a blight on my home, To dream of the joys that shall bless me no more, And mingle my sighs with the moan of Lodore.

[The sad story of the Earl of Derwentwater, executed in 1716 for participation in the rebellion of the previous year, is well known. The beautiful lake from which he derived his title is surrounded by some of the grandest scenery in England. Few persons will need to be reminded of the beauty of the small cataract of Lodore. The memory of the misfortunes of Lord Derwentwater, and of the beauty of his disconsolate countess, is still preserved in the traditions of the neighbourhood.]

FAIR AND TRUE.

RIPE as peaches, fresh as morning, Ellen's cheeks with crimson glow; On her lips the clustering kisses Woo the wind to taste and go. When she breathes, the jealous roses

Long to share a fragrance new;

Lurking smiles and artless meanings

Slumber in her eyes of blue.

But though beautiful is Ellen,
She has charms all charms above;
Bright good-humour never failing,
Goodness, gentleness, and love.

Ye who doubt the worth of woman,
Look on Ellen, and be wise;
Virtue beams in every feature,
Truth's the sunlight of her eyes.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

DERWENTWATER.

English have not only a music which is distinctly their own, but that it is peculiarly adaptable to the varied passions and emotions of the mind; and the song of "Derwentwater" is but one of the numerous instances of that happy union of the true purposes of Poetry and Music which it is the object of this Collection to elucidate. This simple but charming air was originally adapted to a foolish song called "Pretty Polly Oliver." Among many others sung to it, the most noted was written by Lord Cantelupe, about 1720, entitled "Fair Hebe," in reply to one called "Heoe," the music of which was composed by Dr. Arne.

FAIR AND TRUE.

"Strephon with his Flora."—This air was published in The Convivial Songster, 1782; but the name of its author is not mentioned, nor have I been able to meet with it in any other book of English songs. It is probably of a much earlier date than the above collection, and is one among those melodies written in a minor hey with which the national music of almost every country abounds, and to which words have frequently been adapted, either of a mournful or a cheerful expression. This universal use of the minor key, however, has not been confined alone to national melody; numerous instances of it, and of its application to the various sentiments of poetry, are to be found in the more elaborated compositions of the great masters, from a far distant period until the beginning of the presencentury, at which time its adoption in music of even a grave description appears to have been on the decline, and in music of an opposite character to have been nearly altogether

LONG - PARTED FRIENDS.

[Arn, "The King shall enjoy his own again."]

NG-PARTED friends, when far away, We thought upon you many a day; And when the wine in healths was pour'd, We miss'd your faces at the board. When the laughter rung, And the song was sung, Remembrance sadden'd all the strain, And we check'd our mirth Around the hearth, To wish you safely home again.

Till parting came we never knew What joy we lost in losing you, How much you mingled with our thought, What charms of life your presence brought. But you've come at last, All danger pass'd, And joy shall follow in your train: Our hearts shall glow, And the wine shall flow; You're welcome, welcome home again!

We saw the verdure on thy brink. The grass, the fern, the flowers, We heard the song of happy birds That sported in thy bowers; And fondly hoped that round our heads Sucn caim aelights might twine. And that the blessings of our hearts Might be as pure as thine.

III.

And when thy constant ripple snewed, In morn or evening bright, The glory of the rising sun, Or moon's serener light, We prayed that Love on us might beam With radiance as divine. And that the lustre of our lives Might come from Heaven, like thinc.

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

[AIR, "The streamlet that flow'd round her cot. "

UR swords are sheathed,

oft along thy woodland way,

Fair streamlet of the hills,

Of all thy gushing rills;

And gazing on thy lucid breast,

Beneath thy groves of pine,

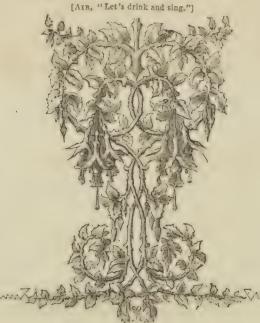
To flow as clear as thine.

Have wish'd the current of our joys

We've listen'd to the murmuring voice

The flag droops idly down, Our shields are laurel-wreathed-There's peace in bower and town. But should a foreign tyrant Insult us where we stand, Or foes invade, we'll draw the blade, And sweep them from the land. Blessed are our swords if Justice Have made them keen and strong, But shame shall be their portion Who battle in the wrong!

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.



Our fame and might Have rung throughout the world, And ever in the right Our flag has been unfurled. And if our foes, forgetful, Should tempt our guardian wave. We'll find for each, upon the beach, Destruction and a grave. So let them come! - we care not! 'Tis freedom makes us strong; And shame shall be their portion Who battle in the wrong!

II.

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

"THE KING SHALL ENJOY HIS OWN AGAIN."-This tune seems to have been adapted to the words of a great number of songs, that were altered from the original, or written to suit the various political circumstances of the times in which they were produced, from the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads down to the period of 1716, when it was used in connexion with "An excellent new Ballad called 'Illustrious George shall come," another new song entitled "Since Hanover is come," and again, "A Song for the 28th of May, the birthday of our glorious sovereign King George." In the course of its long career of service, the air itself appears also to have undergone some alterations; but the version which, through the kindness of a friend, I have been enabled to insert in this collection, is probably the latest, and is decidedly the best. A small quarto volume in the British Museum, inscribed "Elizabeth Rogers, her Virginall Book," contains what is no doubt the original tune to which the old song was written, "When the king enjoys his owne againe." We have no proof, however, that the tune is of a more ancient date than the middle of the seventeenth century.

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

"THE STREAMLET THAT FLOWED ROUND HER COT."-A graceful and flowing melody, composed by William Shield for his opera of The Woodman, which was first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1791. It is related in Dr. Busby's "Concert Room Anecdotes," that Shield received one thousand guineas from Messrs. Longman and Broderip. for this opera. However worthy of such a recompense, this must have been an enormous sum to be paid for an English opera in those days. The only parallel instance that has come to our knowledge is that of The English Fleet, for the music of which opera (in 1802) it is said that Mr. Braham received the same amount. Dr. Arne, in 1762, sold the copyright of Artaxerxes for sixty guineas, which was in his time reckoned "a ruinous sum for such a property;" and Charles Dibdin declared that for the entire copyright of his operatic afterpiece entitled The Padlock (which was first produced in 1768, and of which, in the course of a few years, it has been computed that more than ten thousand copies of the music were sold), he received only forty-five pounds. Shield, therefore, was peculiarly fortunate in having to compose his opera of The Woodman at a period when dramatic music was better patronised, and certainly better remunerated, than it had previously been; while the great and richlydeserved reputation he had gained may in some degree have influenced Messrs. Longman in making so liberal a purchase of his work. The opera itself contains several charming pieces of a pastoral character, and in Shield's best style, among which may be instanced the glees, "For all thy boons below," "What is love?" "Hard is the task," and "Hark! the bugle's sylvan strain." It was immediately after its production that Shield visited Italy, in company with Mr. Ritson, to whom we are indebted for the restoration of many excellent specimens of British lyric poetry. Shield's avowed object in undertaking this journey was to improve his taste, not in composition, but in singing,—and we are told that for this purpose he received lessons from the best masters at Rome every day during his two months' residence in that city. Shield had already begun to introduce some Italian bravura songs into his operas (there is one of them in The Woodman, by Sacchini); but though his more recent works possess a few further evidences of his "leaning" towards foreign graces in his composition, he never forsook that pure and simple style of English melody by means of which he had first raised the unassuming temple of his fame. The present song, "The Streamlet," was composed by Shield for his friend and pupil Incledon, by whom it was sung with extraordinary success,-a success almost equal to that of his later song, "The Thorn."

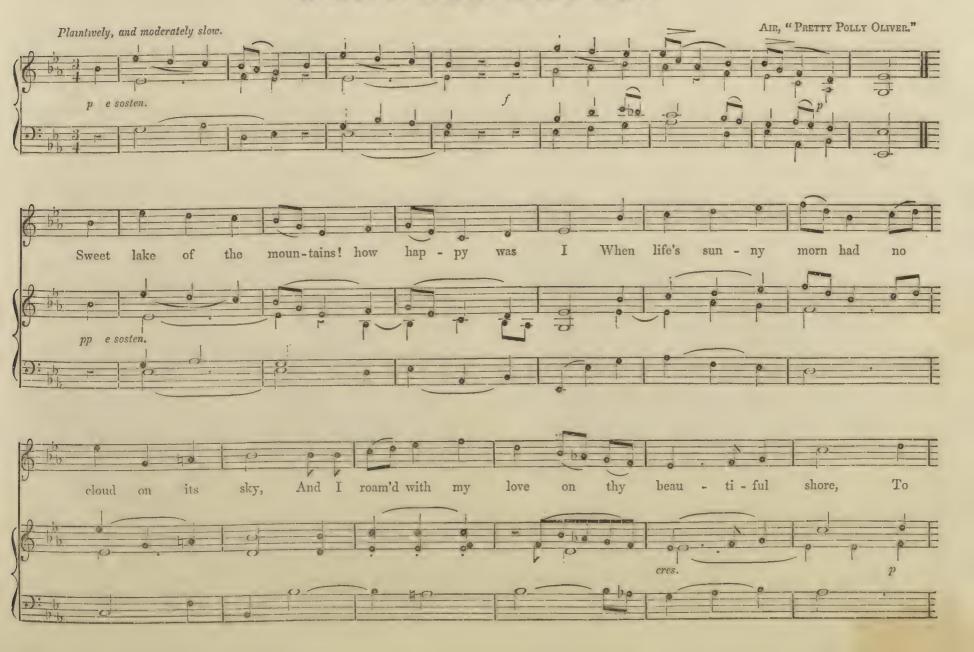
OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

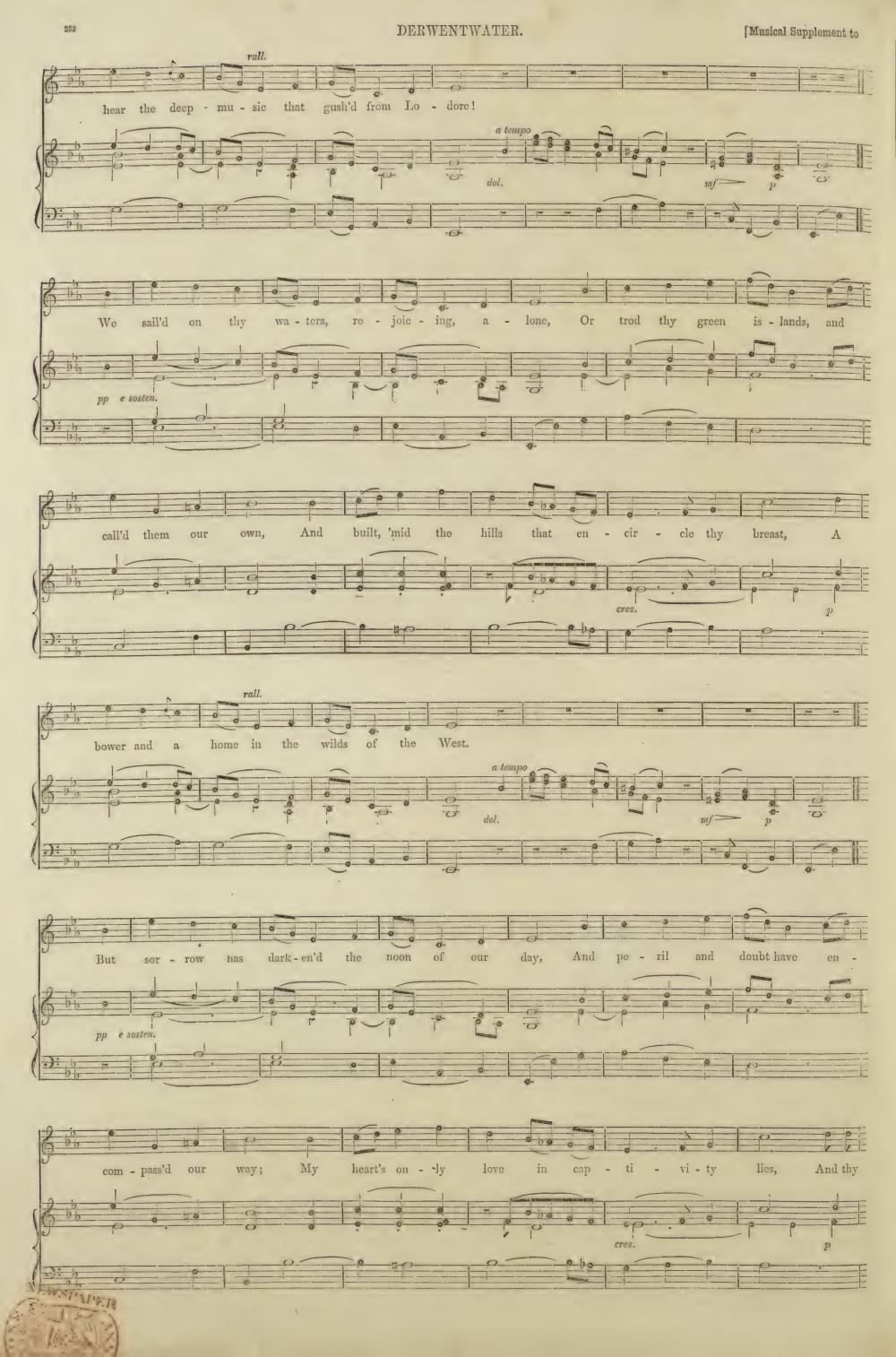
"LET'S DRINK AND SING."-We find this remarkably energetic and spirited air in The Convivial Songster of 1782. That it was partly founded upon a composition of which Handel craimed the authorship, cannot be disputed. Handel, however, was notorious for taking advantage of every musical subject that he admired, and openly confessed that he considered it quite fair to do so. The mere fact of the excellence of a melody seemed to him amply sufficient to warrant his appropriating it to his own use; and when he first came to England, perceiving that Purcell's works, as well as those of the more ancient English composers, were still in high estimation, he did not scruple to copy as largely from them in his secular productions as he afterwards borrowed in his oratorios from the subjects of some of the most eminent foreign masters. The beautiful pastoral symptony in the "Messiah" so closely resembles the old English melody of Parthenia, popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to render it impossible to believe that the resemblance was accidental. . Many other instances, quite as palpable, could also be brought forward of Handel's numerous and skilful appropriations of what are distinctively called English national tunes; and those parts of the present air which may appear to belong to him afford such unquestionable proofs of their English origin as to justify its being included in this series of English melodies.

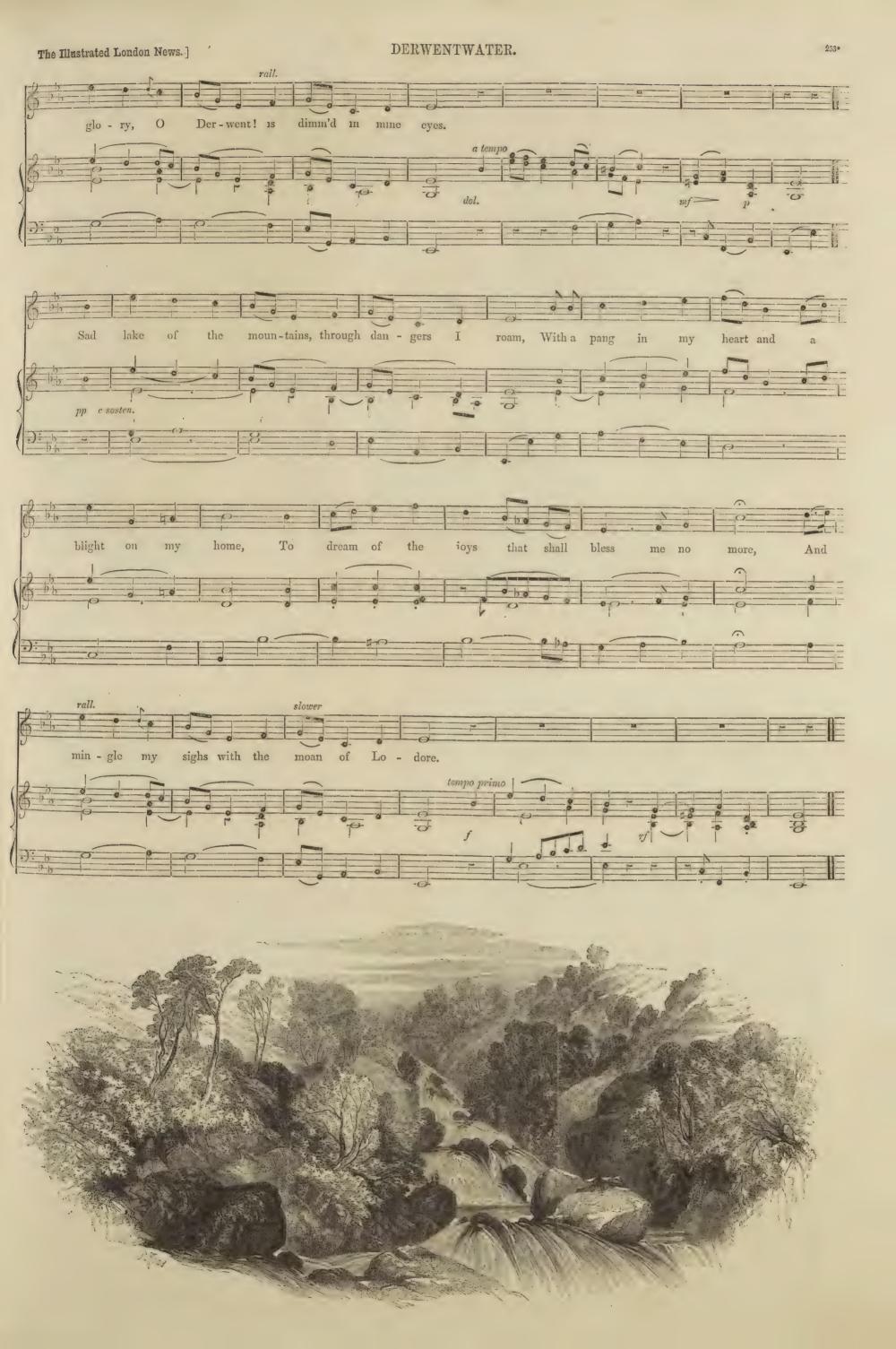
II.



DERWENTWATER.

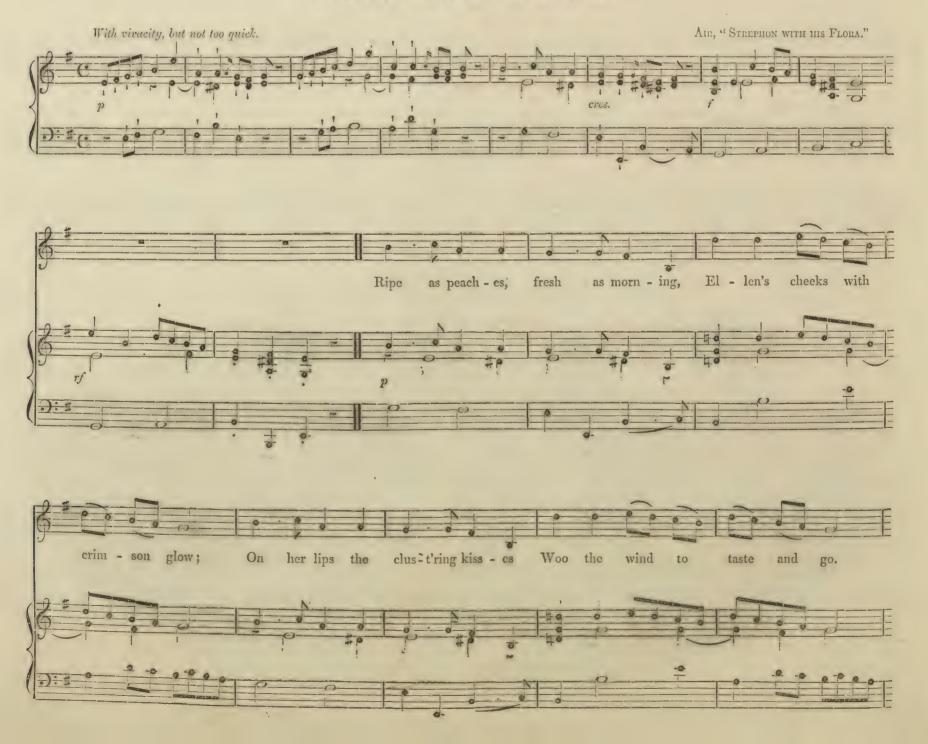


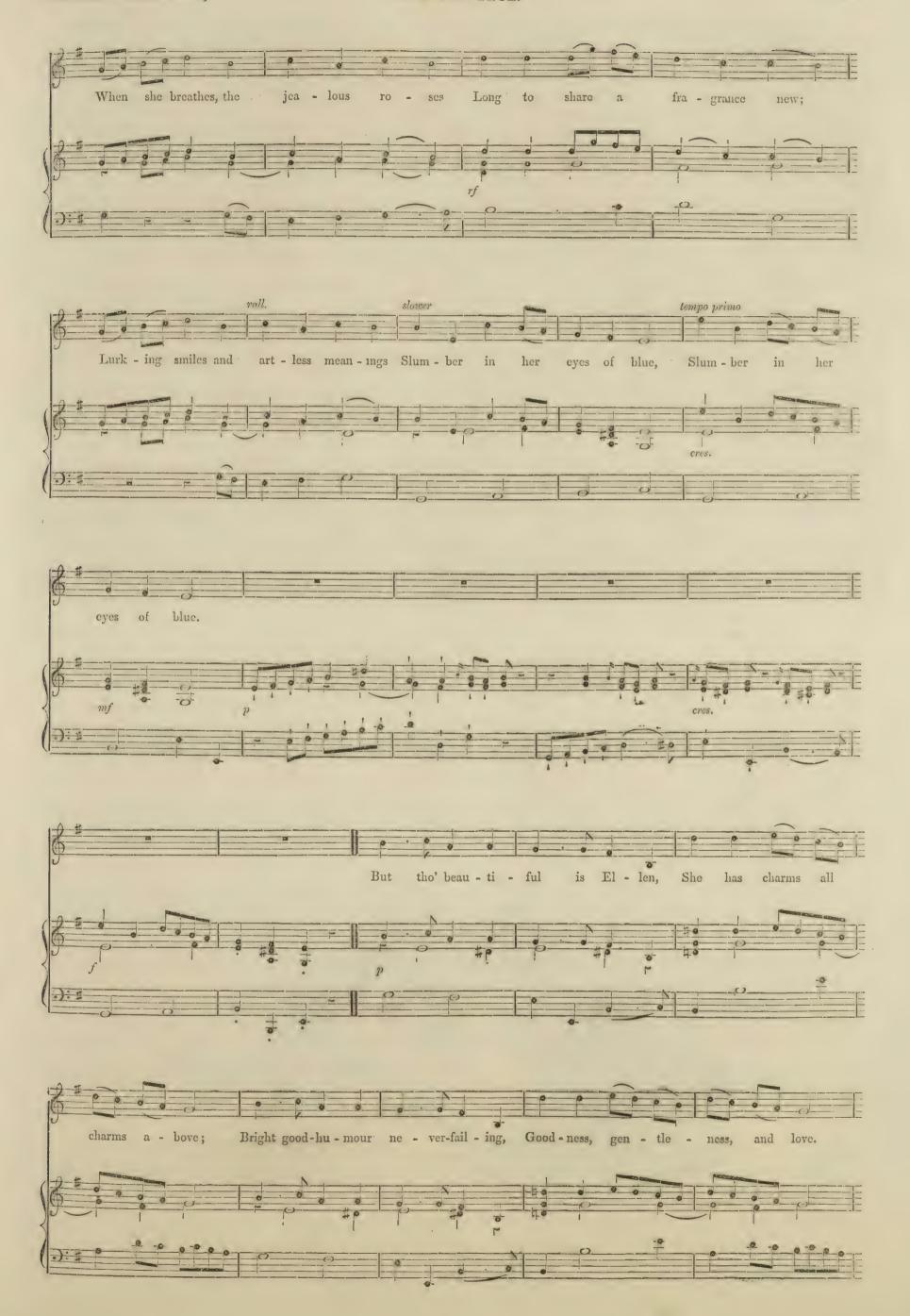






FAIR AND TRUE.







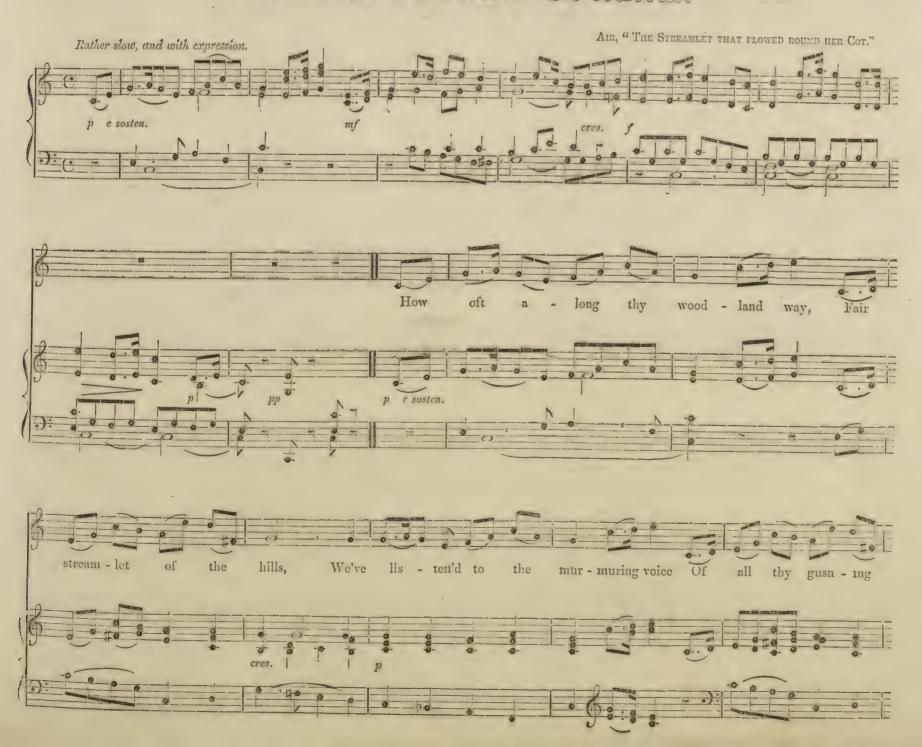


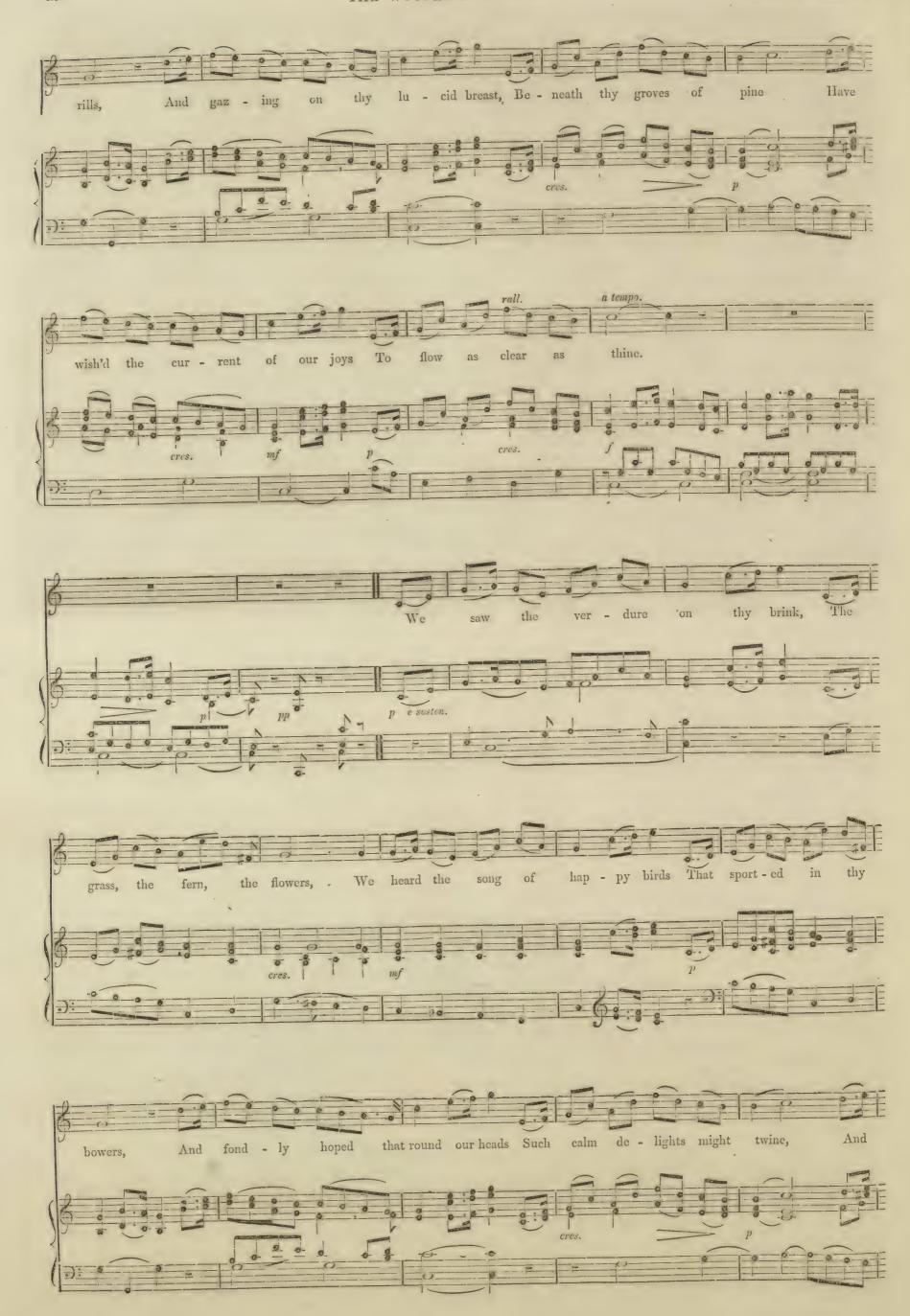


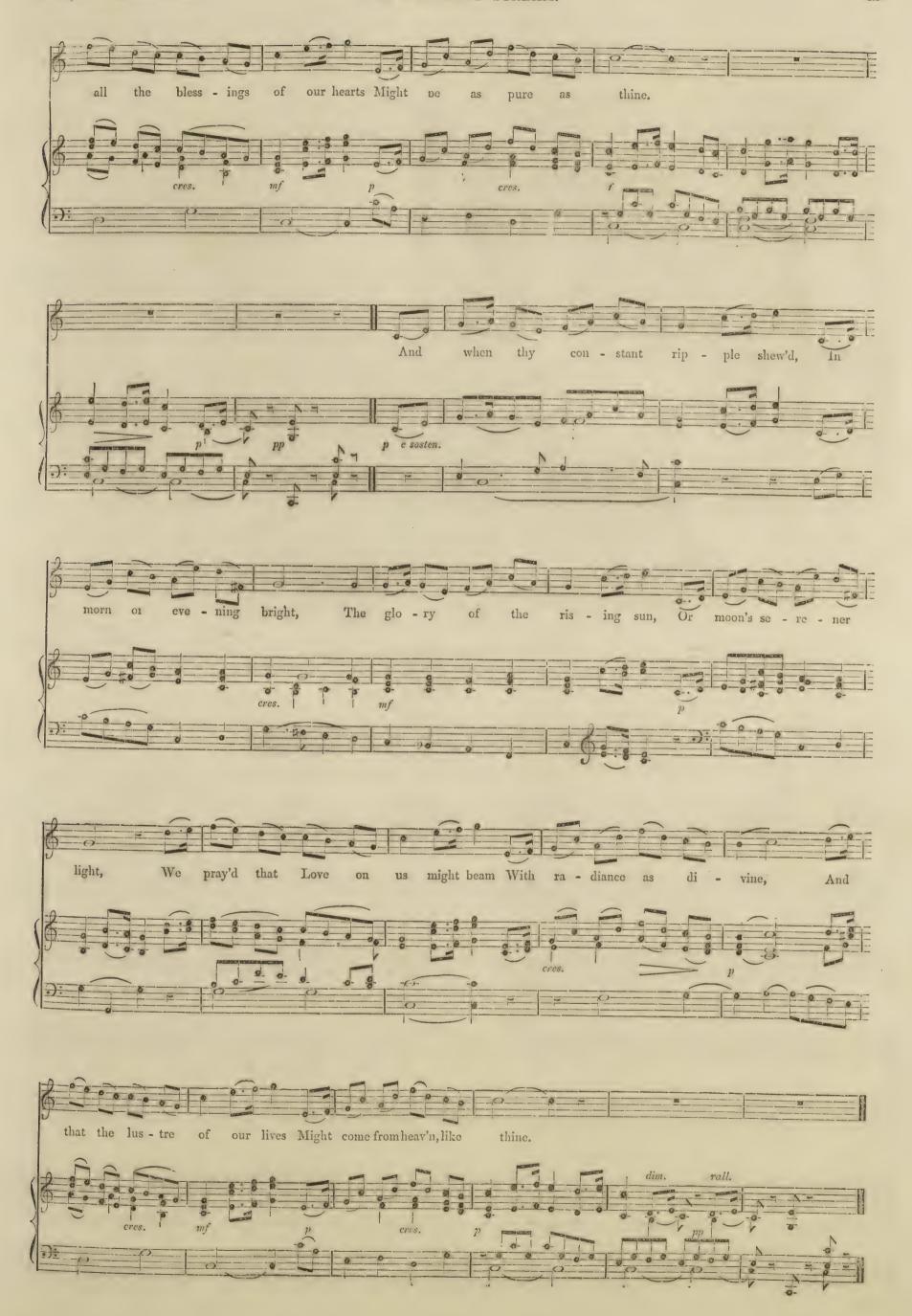




THE WOODLAND STREAM.









LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

